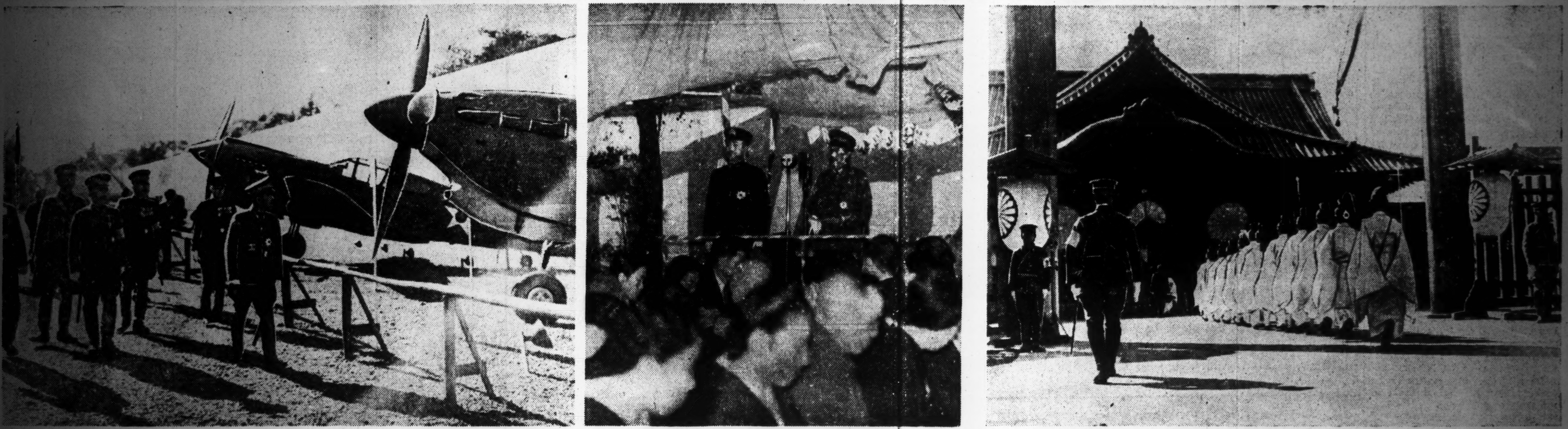
MORNING EDITION

Japan Times Advertiser

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

MORNING EDITION

No. 15,640 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1942 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen



Attention of the 100,000,000 people of the Japanese Empire is presently focussed on Yasukuni Shrine at Kudan Hill, Tokyo, where the Extraordinary Grand Autumn Festival of the Shrine is being held. Wednesday night marked the enshrinement of 15,021 fallen war heroes in a ceremony of utmost solemnity. The photos taken Wednesday show from left to right: General Otozo Yamada, Inspector General of Military Education and Chairman of the Grand Festival (right foreground) inspecting displays within the compound of the Shrine of armaments captured from the enemy; Premier General Hideki Tojo, in his capacity as concurrent War Minister (right), and Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Navy Minister, addressing members of the bereaved families of the war dead; and Shinto priests on their way to the innermost sanctuary of the Shrine to report the opening of the Autumn Grand Festival

TOJO, HATTA PRAISE PROGRESS OF RAILWAYS AS NATION FETES 70TH ANNIVERSARY OF OPENING

Stress Responsibility in Prosecuting Current War

NOW OVER 27,000 KM.

267 Commended for Meritorious Services at Ceremony At Imperial Hotel

An impressive and colorful celebration of the 70th anniversary of the opening of Japan's first railway, between Shimbashi and Yokohama, was held Wednesday throughout the country by the Railway Ministry and the local Railway Bureaus.

Railway Minister Yoshiaki Hatta, accompanied by high officials of the Ministry, paid homage at the Meiji Shrine at 6:50 a.m. At 7:50 a.m. they bowed in the direction of the Imperial Palace.

At 8 a.m., a proxy of the Railway Minister visited the tombs of 25 personages, including Prince Hirobumi Ito and Marquis Shigenobu Okuma, who rendered meritorious services in the inauguration of the Japanese railway.

At 8:30 a.m. the whole staff of the Railway Ministry was gathered in the lecture hall on the eighth floor and sang the newly composed song "Seventy Years of Railway." This was followed by a lecture by Railway Minister Hatta.

Grand Ceremony Held

A grand ceremony took place at 11 a.m. at the Imperial Hotel with an attendance of about 1,000, including State Minister Kazuo Aoki, the Premier's proxy; Vice-Admiral Ken Terashima, Communications Minister; Yonezo Maeda and Chuzo Mitsuchi, former Railway Ministers; General Baron Sadao Araki and General Nobuyuki Abe; the Ambassadors of Germany, Italy, Thailand, China and Manchoukuo and envoys of other Axis Powers; government and civilian dignitaries and those connected with overland traffic.

Theceremony was opened with an address by Kiyonori Toyama, Chief of the Archive Section of the Railway Ministry. Railway Minister Hatta then read the Imperial Rescript granted on the occasion of the opening of the Japanese railway in the fifth year of Meiji (1872) and delivered an address. Congratulatory addresses were delivered by the principal guests.

A congratulatory address from Premier General Hideki Tojo was read by his proxy. Letters of appreciation and letters of commendation were awarded to 267 for meritorious services.

The ceremony was closed with three Banzai for the 70th anniversary of the birth of the Japanese railway. A luncheon party was given at noon.

In the afternoon a commendation ceremony was held in the lecture hall of the eighth floor of the Railway Office, when 2,208 were awarded

(Continued on Page 2)

America-to-Alaska Highway Will Open Soon, Madrid Hears

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to Japan Times Advertiser)

MADRID, October 13—Clarence D. Howe, Canadian Minister of Munition and Supply, announced on Monday that the United States-to-Alaska highway will be opened on December 1, according to British reports reaching here. The construction of the 2,700-kilometer long road was undertaken jointly by America and Canada shortly after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

DRAFT LAW CHANGE ASKED BY STIMSON

War Secretary Urges Congress To Lower Maximum Age Limit to 13 Years

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 13.—In concert with President Franklin D. Roosevelt's fireside chat made yesterday in which he plead for the requisitioning of rural factories to relieve labor shortage, Secretary of War Henry Stimson urged Congress today to revise the existing draft law and lower its minimum age limit to 13 years, it is reported from Washington today.

In response to these official requests, both houses are preparing for Congressional hearings on revised draft bill which are expected to start on October 14, the report indicated.

In his letter to Congress, Stimson declared:

"Never before in its history has the American nation needed urgently more exceptional soldiers.

"The harsh fact is that we have a high responsibility to our generation and to those to come—urgent and immediate responsibility—to develop with the minimum delay the world's finest army not only armed with the best and most plentiful implements of war but composed of superlative fighting men who man for man surpass in ingenuity and self-reliance, determination, and stamina, the best soldiers available by our enemies."

Observers expressed belief that the Washington authorities had realized the fact that more manpower is needed for the American armed forces than previously expected and that the draftees older than 40 years of age are physically unfit to undergo intensive training.

According to the report of the American Census Bureau, there are 2,500,000 American youths of the age of 18 and 19 years, but a majority of them have been in actual service in either the army or the navy. Consequently, the report added, the number of youths to be drafted by the revised conscription law is estimated at 1,000,000.

REICH FORCES, REDS DIGGING IN FOR THE WINTER

Theater for Big-Scale Action Likely to Be Confined To Southern Front

RED CITADEL WILL FALL

Germans Advancing Toward Tuapse in Steady Strides —Luftwaffe Active

Nichi Nichi

ISTANBUL, October 13.—"General Winter" seems to have already arrived on the German-Soviet front. Both on the north and central fronts, positions are already being adjusted, while in one of the sectors it is said that the German and Soviet forces have already started digging trenches. Under the circumstances, the only theater of war for large-scale operations both by the huge German and Soviet forces will be confined to the southern front. The German forces, commanded by Field-Marshal Fedor von Bock, and the Soviet forces under the command of Marshal Simeon Timoshenko are still struggling with ever increasing ferocity in the major battles for Stalingrad. However, all indications are that the fall of the Soviet stronghold now seems only a matter of time.

Reich Forces Active

Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, October 13.—The German forces, which have been advancing toward Tuapse, an important port on the eastern coast of the Black Sea, have turned active the last few days and are continuing their fierce attack against their enemy forces, overcoming all topographical difficulties. According to reports from the front lines, the German forces attacking Tuapse are divided into two units, one starting out from Novorossisk and marching in a north-southerly direction on the narrow path along the Black Sea, and the other starting out from Armavir and advancing in a westerly direction along the railway leading to Tuapse. However, the Soviet forces are said to have constructed a great number of positions in these sectors and are counter-attacking the German forces. The German forces, on the other hand, are concentrating their fire on the outer positions of their enemy forces in these sectors, while the Luftwaffe is said to be heavily bombing the Soviet Black Sea fleet in and around Tuapse harbor.

Soviets Leave Iran

Nichi Nichi

ROME, October 13.—According to a report from Jerusalem, the Soviet forces stationed in Iran are said to be vacating the country in order to reinforce their comrade forces in the Caucasus war areas, particularly in the Grozny sector, as the latter are faced with imminent danger in these sectors. Already 42,000 Soviet troops are said to have arrived at Azerbaijan in South Caucasus. These troops, it is said, would soon move into Baku.

933 More Heroes of China Affair Are Decorated, Navy Announces

250 Conferred Order of the Golden Kite—List of Honored Men Headed by Commander Yuji Kotani —Admiral Mineo Osumi Also Included

The granting of rewards to a further group of men connected with the Imperial Navy was announced by the Navy Ministry and the Bureau of Decorations at midnight on Wednesday. The honored men, numbering 933, were all killed in the China Affair. Twenty-one of them received special honors.

The list of these men was headed by Commander Yuji Kotani. This hero established the record of shooting down or destroying several hundred enemy planes. There were few major raids on Chungking, Lanchow, and Chengtu carried out by the Imperial Navy Air Force in which he did not participate. He died a glorious death in a battle over Lanchow.

Of the group of honored heroes, 250 received the Order of the Golden Kite, the honor most coveted by service men.

Vice-Admiral Hikojiro Suga, former adviser to the National Government of China, was first on the list of the recipients of the Order.

Included in the group of honored Navy men were those who were killed in air accidents. Among these heroes were Admiral Mineo Osumi, former Navy Minister, who was a member of the Supreme War Council when he was killed in an air accident in South China, and Rear-Admiral Shinnosuke Muneyuki, who was killed when the plane occupied by him crashed in Taiwan.

Members of the Imperial Navy Air Force dominated the group of honored heroes. Many of them died heroically in Central and South China. The honored group also included men who were killed while engaged in mopping up operations on Hainan Island, and members of the landing parties which played a prominent role in the work of clearing the Yangtze River of mines.

The name of First Class Petty Officer Masao Naruse who saved a submarine and who has already been honored for this heroic deed occurred in the list of honored Navy men. He posthumously received a set of wine cups. First Class Petty Officer Naruse, along with Lieutenant Tsutomu Sakuma, is still reverenced as a guardian god of the submarine force of the Imperial Navy.

The thoughts of the people turned to Petty Officer Naruse when his heroic deed was published, followed by the announcement that His Majesty the Emperor had honored him. The hero, a native of the town of Fukuoka in Ehime Prefecture, participated in operations up the Yangtze River in 1937. He rendered such distinguished services in these operations that a citation was awarded him. He joined the submarine force of the Imperial Navy in the early part of 1940. In August of the same year, he left Yokohama as a member of the crew of a submarine. One stormy night he was on the lookout near the bridge of the submarine. He noticed that water was entering the submarine through the conning tower. He dashed to the entrance to the conning-tower, and succeeded in closing the hatch. In doing so he sacrificed his life.

Today's Press Comments

Thursday, October 15, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times Advertiser.)

Argentina, Chile Maintain Resolute Attitude

NICHI NICHI—The actions and utterances of the United States Government since its participation in the current world war have been utterly irrational, nay, fiendish. They are a total betrayal of the American policy of deception and coercion. Of this Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles' recent denunciation of Argentina's and Chile's neutrality policies is good example.

America, bent on recuperating from the adverse situation confronting it following its miserable defeat, has tried and succeeded in winning over Brazil to its side. Now America is out to try to force Argentina and Chile to its side in order to augment its war strength when the two countries are adhering strictly to their policies of neutrality.

In other words, America means to scrap the neutrality of these two and court the spread of the fires of war to South America as a means to achieve her own unjustifiable war ends. By this America has laid bare the insatiable war-greed of the Roosevelt administration. That Argentina and Chile should denounce this coercive attitude of the United States and further strengthen their attitude of neutrality is more than natural.

That neither Argentina nor Chile are subjected to the slightest menace of the Axis has been admitted not only by the Governments but the general public of the two countries. This being the case, the maintenance of the policy of neutrality by Argentina and Chile is not only the best way to guarantee their freedom and independence but to prevent the spread of the war to South America. This has an important bearing on the peace and welfare of Latin America as a whole. But Welles wants willy-nilly to force these two countries to abandon such a valuable policy of neutrality.

Welles said: "For Argentina and Chile to permit the residence of Axis nationals is to stab the other South American countries in the back. That is why merchantmen of Brazil, Colombia, Peru, Ecuador and Venezuela are torpedoed by Axis submarines." For America to try to dislodge Argentina and Chile from

(Continued on Page 2)

UNITED EFFORT FOR NEW ORDER IS EMPHASIZED

Asia Development Bodies Agree On Basic Principles at Second Day Session

DELEGATES GIVE VIEWS

Director-General Yamaoka Reiterates Importance of Joint Declaration

Demonstrations of the inflexible resolution of Manchoukuo and China to go through fire and water for sake of Japan which is conducting the War of Greater East Asia whose object is the creation of a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere were given at the first business session on Wednesday of the four-day conference of the Asia Development Associations of Japan, Manchoukuo, and China which opened on Tuesday at the Greater East Asia Hall in Marunouchi.

They came during a discussion of the Dai-Nippon Asia Development Federation sponsoring the historic convention on the enforcement of the joint declaration of Japan, Manchoukuo, and China last year.

Five Proposals Made

There were five of the proposals:

1. Meetings like the present Convention should take place at proper times.

2. There should be an exchange of lectures among Japan, Manchoukuo, and China as a measure to promote the concentration of the energies of the peoples of the three countries on the realization of the ideal of Greater East Asia.

3. Not only information but also periodical publications and books dealing with the development of Asia should be exchanged among Japan, Manchoukuo, and China.

4. There should be close collaboration among Japan, Manchoukuo, and China in cultural propaganda.

5. Friendship should be promoted among the members of the Asia development associations of Japan, Manchoukuo, and China through an arrangement permitting them to inspect conditions in the countries where the organizations are operating.

The proposals which were adopted unanimously were presented by Mannosuke Yamaoka, Director General of the Dai-Nippon Asia Development Federation.

The principal speakers in the debate on the proposals which followed were Chang Huan-siang, representative of the Condordia Society of Manchoukuo, Lin Pai-sheng, Publicity Minister of China, Chang Tsu-chun, representative of the Hsinmin Society of North China, and Chen Yu-min, representative of the Asia Development Association of Inner Mongolia.

Mr. Chang, representative of the Concordia Society of Manchoukuo, pointed out that the joint declaration of Japan, Manchoukuo, and China has greatly increased in im-

(Continued on Page 2)

15,021 WAR DEAD ARE DEIFIED AT YASUKUNI SHRINE IN RITES HELD IN ABSOLUTE DARKNESS

Christian Activities Given Legal Sanction By Peking Authorities

Domei

PEKING, October 14.—For the purpose of giving a legal status to the Christian Federation in North and Central China, the Department of Interior of the North China Political Council promulgated a new decree yesterday which went into effect the same day for the supervision of Christian activities in North China. With the enforcement of the new decree it is generally considered that the new Christian Federation to be inaugurated tomorrow in the Huai Jen Ceremonious Hall here will be vested with a greater driving force.

MORISHIMA NAMED MINISTER TO LISBON

Succeeds Chiba Who Is Appointed Counsellor to Embassy in France

The appointment of Morito Morishima, former Consul-General at New York, as Minister to Portugal was officially announced by the Foreign Office Wednesday.

He succeeds Shinichi Chiba whose appointment as counsellor to the Japanese Embassy in France in his capacity of Minister was simultaneously announced by the Foreign Office.

The appointment of Ichiji Kameyama, a secretary at the Foreign Office, as counsellor to the Japanese Embassy in the Soviet Union was further announced by the Foreign Office.

Mr. Morishima, the new Minister to Portugal, went to Washington in October, 1939, as counsellor to the Japanese Embassy there to assist Kensuke Horinouchi, then Japanese Ambassador, in Japanese-American negotiations. In the spring of 1940 he was made Consul-General in New York in succession to Kaname Wakasugi. This latter post he retained until the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

While on his way home aboard the first repatriation ship Gripsholm he was ordered to Europe, whither he left from Lourenco Marques before receiving his new appointment as Minister to Portugal.

Stationed in a neutral country, he will watch the war situation in Europe and the diplomatic trends there.

Mr. Chiba, new counsellor to the Japanese Embassy at Vichy, went to Lisbon in March 1941. His transfer is a step to revitalize the Japanese diplomatic organs in Europe. He will assist Takanobu Mitani, Ambassador to France, in negotiations with the Vichy Government.

Spirits of Heroes Borne In Holy Ark to Inner-Most Sanctuary

BEREAVED PRESENT

Hushed Silence Prevails as Worshippers Contact Souls of Departed Ones

In a ceremony of utmost solemnity performed in the purity of absolute darkness, the spirits of 15,021 heroic war dead were enshrined within the innermost sanctuary of Yasukuni Shrine Wednesday night.

Members of the bereaved families from all points in the Empire lined the path leading to the sanctuary as the Holy Ark bearing the loyal spirits of their fallen fathers, husbands, and brothers was borne slowly toward the sacred compound in the opening ceremony of the Autumn Extraordinary Grand Festival.

Before the early darkness of the autumn evening descended upon Kudan Hill, the immediate families of the loyal souls to be deified had taken their appointed places along the path within the compounds of Yasukuni Shrine where the Holy Ark was to pass. As the bright rays of the sun faded westward, a hushed silence and an atmosphere of true solemnity descended upon the worshippers.

At 6 p.m. with the receding rumble of city noises, the lights in the Shrine were extinguished, enwrapping the kneeling worshippers in holy darkness. Slowly, solemnly, and silently the Holy Ark bearing the spirits of the 15,021 fallen heroes, the fathers, husbands, and brothers of those kneeling by the path, passed under the Great Torii of Yasukuni.

Hushed Silence

There was a hushed silence, a silence eloquent with tremendous feeling, as the prayers of the worshippers seemed to contact the spirits within the Holy Ark. Aged fathers, bent mothers, gentle sisters, and usually noisy little brothers were covered with a profound, silent emotion, sorrowful but happy and proud that their blood had been spilt for the cause of the nation. Each worshipper bowed and spoke in spirit with the soul of his blood as the Holy Ark was borne slowly toward the innermost sanctuary.

There, the spirits were enshrined in a holy rite performed by General Takao Suzuki, Chief Priest of Yasukuni Shrine. They were now gods, to guard and watch for the military well-being of the Japanese Empire.

With the solemn ceremony over, the members of the families of those who were enshrined left for their lodging with their souls filled with profound happiness. Most of them had been active since early morning, paying homage at the Shrine

(Continued on Page 2)

DEMOCRACY BASED ON DESPOTIC RULE

Britain and America Amassed Riches by Enslaving Others, Writer Reveals

Editor's Note: This instalment concludes the translated version of the article "Advice to Britain" by Shigemori Nomura, noted commentator.

Pastoral tribes and husbandry communities in a primitive form were in this category of cooperative formation of production. Cooperation in the task of enlarging total productive capacity was an original duty of mankind. However, commercialism centering on exploitation and usurpation came to be popular. Men tried to take the production of others without the sweat of their own brows. This economy of exploitation took its root among the poor nomads in desert districts. A typical nomad of this type was the Semites in the deserts of Arabia. The Semitic tribe, otherwise known as Jews, possessed the stoutest spirit of exploitation.

These exploiters of the desert first usurped agricultural districts surrounding desert regions. Their usurpation gradually came under a systematic way of commercialism. Usurpation and commercialism were synonymous. The Semites conquered the Sumerian farmers and founded the ancient States of Babylon and Assyria. These States were typical of exploiting States and the commercialism of Babylon and militarism of Assyria left Jewish commerce and usurpation in their wake. Caravans in the desert became pirate-traders. Pirates in the Persian Gulf and Phoenician traders in the Mediterranean were Semitic exploiters.

It is generally accepted that European civilization owes its origin to the classical civilization of Greece but one must realize that this classical civilization really originated in the exploitation civilization of the Mediterranean. Producers among the primitive Grecians and primitive Latins were apparently totalitarians having clan systems of their own, but when they sallied forth into the Aegean Sea, they were influenced by the Phoenicians.

Spirit Degenerated

Meanwhile, the productive spirit in urban community degenerated into the spirit of exploitation and resulted in the destruction of the clan system, to be replaced by a citizenry community classified by individuals, class and race. The exploitation principle produced egoism, which engendered individualism, class principle, racial egoism and national egoism. Dissension among egoists developed despotism and individual dominance of the strong, followed by democracy against despotism. Democracy insisting on freedom and equality of all men was seemingly produced against despotism, but, in substance, it does not differ from despotism in the manifestation of the spirit of egoism.

Freedom and equality go hand in hand, as far as balance of power is maintained, but once the balance is broken, despotism returns. Consequently, oppression versus rebellion, and despotism versus revolution have been repeated from time to time in Western history. Modern Europe was built on the foundation of monarchical despotism and monarchical revolution of a medieval character, but gradually a new form of despotism dominated by capitalists was produced. This new despotism met repercussions in the shape of socialism, Communism and other forms of revolutionary elements. However, socialism and Communism, like bourgeoisie democracy, have contributed nothing toward the solution of the situation, because of the egoistic spirit which was given free play. The consciousness of this gave birth to the totalitarian principle such as Fascism and Nazism, which deny egoism in general, individual egoism and class egoism. Totalitarianism, therefore, is a denial of "the West." It is a radical change of the human spirit going back to the cooperative spirit of the original Latin and original German characteristics.

The relations between despotism and democracy in internal politics are the same as those between imperialism and internationalism in international politics. In World War I Britain, America and France defeated Germany for the protection of democracy and internationalism. At the Versailles and Washington conferences these conquering nations were successful in building up a post-War world structure centering on internationalism and international cooperation. Cleverly utilizing the horrors of war, the three countries carried on propaganda on peace principles, anti-war principles and anti-militarism. None-use of military force, non-interference with domestic affairs, consultative foreign policy, conference diplomacy, collective security, disarmament, anti-war pact and others based on this propaganda summed up the Versailles and Washington conferences.

Would Empower Capitalists

When the principles of the non-use of military force and non-interference with internal affairs are established, international capitalists by whom America and Britain are overridden are able to display their full force of violence. In accordance with this policy, America and Britain have been able to control world nations in a way economically subordinate to them, and, in so doing, the two powers possibly avoided outside interference of armed force and politics.

They held conference after conference participated by their "vassal" and sycophant countries and adroitly secured voices to meddle with international politics through a sort of forced resolution. This is their favorite strategy for the realization of imperialistic control. The sum and substance of the Versailles and Washington conferences was despotism concealed under the mask of democracy and Imperialism veiled by internationalism.

While advocating an anti-war principle to strengthen their economic sway on the one hand, America and Britain led disarmament ratios to their advantage by holding international conferences intended for that purpose. This came from their ambition to dominate the world militarily. All this was based on their crafty international politics. Worse than all was the fact that these two rascal countries had instigated and hypnotized their countries to oppose Japan, Germany and Italy, all standing against America and Britain, thereby attempting to deal a hard blow to the Axis countries. Peace of Europe and Asia was disturbed. Serious incidents, including the Manchurian Affair, China Affair, Ethiopian question, Spanish Rebellion, Czechoslovakian dispute, Polish problem and others quickly followed. These international disputes culminated in the outbreak of the European War and the War of Greater East Asia.

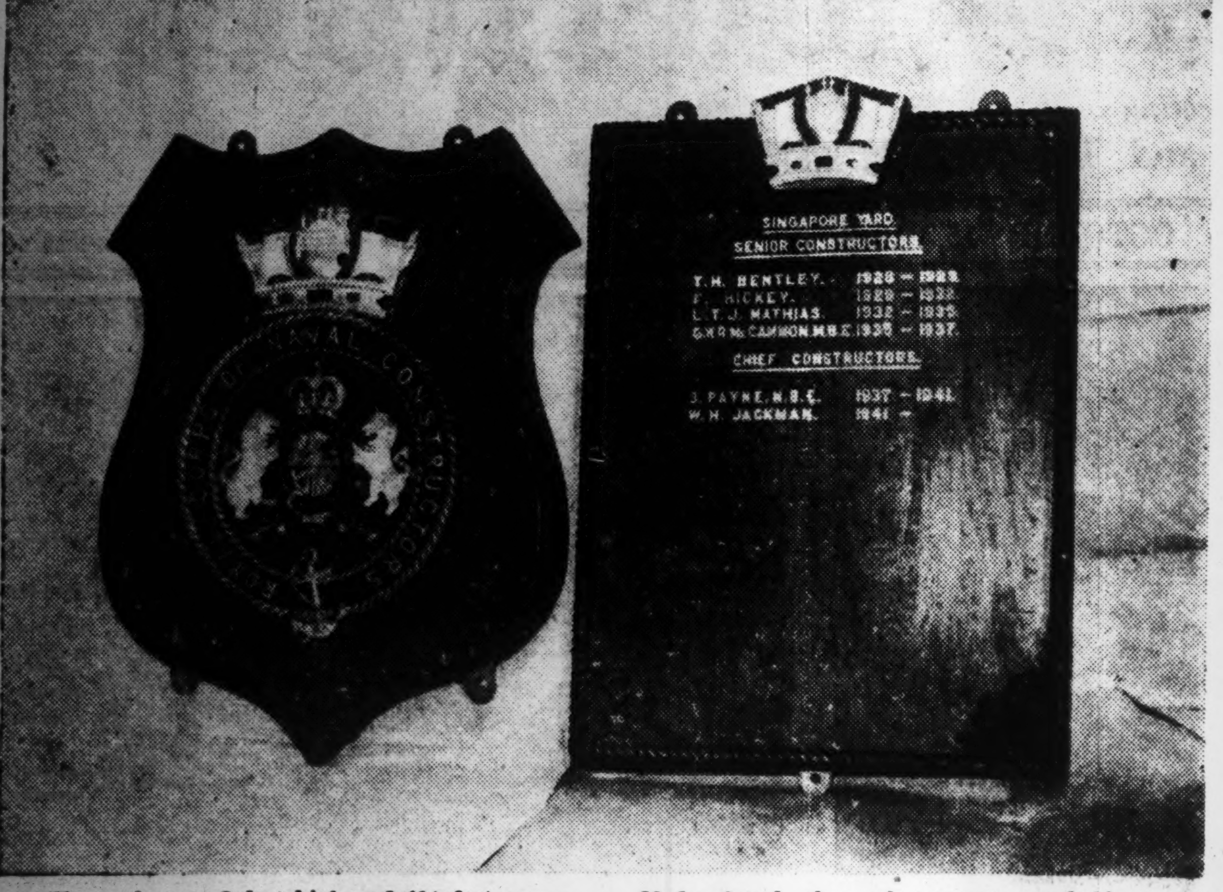
The existence of Britain and America should be denied totally. Communism must also be denied. The time has come for Japan and its friendly Powers to deny the principles, including exploitation, egoism, individualism, class confrontation, racial and national egoism, despotism, democracy, Imperialism, intentionalism, usurpation, commercialism, capitalism, Communism and all others, which are traditional to America and Britain from the hoary antiquity of the Arabian desert days, the days of Phoenician civilization fringing on the Mediterranean coasts. The time has come for Japan and its friendly countries to re-establish a cooperative community and cooperative productive system. In the Orient, the system has developed immeasurably, taking shape as "Wangtao" (Kingly Way) State of China and the *Imperial Way State of Japan, which* has attained the topmost rung of the ladder.

Wrong Scale Used

Some liberal and Marxist historians attribute the "stagnancy" of human progress in Asia to the existence and development of such a primitive human spirit and order in the Orient. Their dogmatic assertion led them to this erroneous corollary, for they measured with a wrong scale and concluded that the historical development of Europe was only based on the natural law of human development. The history of Europe is neither that of social development nor that of human progress. In Asia, the case is quite the opposite, for the Imperial State of Japan is infallible for all ages and true in all places. In China, where the Wangtao has persisted, myriads of people accomplished the improvement of the Yellow River, one of China Sorrows, through active cooperation and enriched their national life through unanimous cooperation in agricultural development. The question boils down to which is right or wrong, the "Western" way and the Oriental way, in human life. The Kingly Way State of China is systematized in imitation of a family. The Imperial Way State of Japan is a *family itself. In China, "filial piety* forms the basis of all deeds," while in Japan, "loyalty and piety are an inseparable oneness." While the Emperor is possessor of absolute authority, knowing no superior power whatever, the Sovereign of China was authorized through delegation of power by his people.

The fundamental character of Japan has no parallel in the world. The Western conflict in which popular revolution confronts monarchical despotism must be eliminated by the spirit of the Imperial Way State of Japan. International strifes of Roman and Greek tradition and conception also should be laid aside by the great spirit of the Imperial Way. The one-State One-family principle of Japan is not ideology, but is a fact. It is natural that the totalitarian countries like Germany and Italy have a large admiration of the fundamental character of Japan. The new world order which Japan intends to build is based on the principle of "friendly cooperation" with all nations centering on the Imperial Way.

Souvenier From Seletar



These plaques, 2 feet high and 1½ feet across, used to grace the walls in the naval constructors' room on the second floor of the naval building at Seletar in Singapore. The plaque on the left is the emblem of the Royal Corps of Naval Constructors, and the one on the right carries the names of the senior constructors and their terms in office.

Made of teak, these plaques were probably meant to be a permanent decoration in the British naval base, but instead they have been brought to Japan as a souvenier of the Japanese victory, and the sad end of Seletar in Singapore. Note that the last name on the plaque on the right, W. H. Jackman, did not stay to finish his term in office.

(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

TOJO, HATTA PRAISE RAILWAYS PROGRESS

(Continued From Page 1)

letters of commendation for 30 years' continued service.

A memorial lecture was held at the Hibiya Public Hall at 6 p.m.

Premier Tojo's address of congratulation follows:

"Shimbashi to Yokohama—that was the total length of the Japanese railway when it was first opened in 1872. Today it extends over 27,000 kilometers, including local private lines. During the decades preceding the achievement of this remarkable success, and especially during the Manchurian Incident and the China Affair and in the current War of Greater East Asia, the railway has rendered a signal contribution toward productivity expansion and in other fields. This is a matter for congratulation.

"Standing upon the strategic advantages scored right at the outset of the war under the August Virtue of His Majesty the Emperor, Japan, in cooperation with her Allies, is conducting operations on a grand scale. This war, by which we mean to crush America and Britain, is no easy war. The total strength of the 100,000,000 people must be put into the prosecution of the war.

Tojo Stresses Responsibility

"Weighty indeed are the responsibilities of those connected with the railways at this important juncture. On this memorable occasion I earnestly ask the railway workers to make redoubled efforts by giving full play to their initiative and ingenuity in order that we may win through this unprecedented war. At the same time, I sincerely hope that the people at large will have better understanding of and extend fuller cooperation in the railway industry."

Railway Minister Hatta's address at the Imperial Hotel follows:

"Following the Restoration, His Majesty the Emperor Meiji was pleased to sanction the proposal for the opening of railway as the foundation of the future development of the country.

"When the construction of the first railway between Shimbashi and Yokohama was completed in 1872, His Imperial Majesty was pleased personally to open the railway and to grant a gracious Rescript in which His Imperial Majesty appreciated the introduction of this new facility and expressed the wish that it would spread far and wide.

"In the following seven decades, the Government and people, taking the Imperial wish to heart, have been exerting their best endeavors to that end. As the result, the railway today spreads to every nook and corner of the country. The State-owned railway alone extends 18,000 kilometers. Adding still the lines in Japan's colonial possessions, the total railway is 34,000 kilometers long.

Remarkable Achievement

"Keeping pace with this remarkable achievement, our national destiny has risen rapidly, and today Japan is the leader of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"All this is due to the August Virtues of Their Majesties the Emperors Meiji and Taisho and His Majesty the Emperor. At the same time, the Government and people under the three Sovereigns have expended their supreme endeavors.

"In retrospect, the plan for the inauguration of railway was decided on by such leaders of the Restoration as Muneki Date, Shigenobu Okuma and Hirobumi Ito. The first railway between Tokyo and Yokohama was constructed with foreign capital. Assiduous efforts were made for extension. Later, Tomomi Iwakura advocated the construction of railways by civilians, when the industry began to prosper.

"In 1906, at the time of the Saionji Cabinet, the principal railway lines in the country were placed under State control. Additional lines have been constructed one after another and improvements both in technique and rolling-stock have been made since. With the completion of the Tanna Tunnel a few years ago and, more recently, with the opening of the Kanmon Undersea Tunnel, Japan has perfected a railway system that is without a peer.

"At the present important juncture the railway employes are working day and night to ensure smooth transportation of war materials and also to cooperate in productivity expansion behind the guns to the end that Japan's holy task may be fully accomplished.

Hatta Lauds Predecessors

"All this is due to the untiring support of our predecessors and to the fact that you railway workers, solidified as one man and by surmounting innumerable difficulties are devoting *yourselves whole-heartedly to your* duties. This is a matter for felicitation and, at the same time, a source of genuine satisfaction to me.

"The 70th anniversary of the opening of the Japanese railway is being celebrated at a time when Japan, in order to usher in prosperity in East Asia and thereby contribute toward world peace, has risen resolutely in arms against America and Britain and defeated the enemy on land and sea.

"Looking back over the vicissitudes that followed the inauguration of railway in Japan, I am impressed with the fact that development of railway traffic has an important bearing upon the enhancement of national destiny.

"Weightier will become our responsibilities with the passage of time. On this occasion we must renew our determination to put ourselves, heart and soul, into the perfection of land traffic, thereby contributing toward the enhancement of our national destiny and responding to the August Wishes of His Majesty the Emperor Meiji."

UNITED ASIA STAND AGREED AT PARLEY

(Continued from Page 1)

portance since the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia.

He held that the people of Greater East Asia must see that they are organized for a lasting peace in this part of the globe if they are to attain the goal of establishing the peace of the world on a firmer footing.

Must Unite Together

The task before Japan, Manchoukuo, and China, he went on, is to unite in furnishing the driving power of the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The realization of the ideal of Greater East Asia, he said, is possible only when the peoples of Japan, Manchoukuo, and China are fired by the desire to construct a new world order based on righteousness.

He ended by directing the attention of the assemblage to the function of the Asia development associations which is to unite the peoples of the countries in which they are operating in pressing forward the great work of contributing to the peace of the world through the construction of a Co-Prosperity area covering Greater East Asia.

The Publicity Minister of China, Mr. Lin, said that the establishment of unity among the Asia development associations of Japan, Manchoukuo, and China, was the first condition of the realization of the spirit of the joint declaration of last year.

He pointed out that it is high time that the joint declaration of Japan, Manchoukuo, and China were practised. He assured the gathering that what was left of Chinese blood after it had been shed in the cause of the revolution would be shed to give effect to the joint declaration.

Mr. Chang, of the Hsinmin Society of North China, expressed conviction that the Asia development association of the three nations would be keenly interested in putting into practice the joint declaration whose enforcement was overdue.

Mr. Chen, of the Asia Development Association of Inner Mongolia said that he and his fellow countrymen had long been hoping that the Asia development movement would be conducted in their country too. He expressed the belief that by bringing the War of Greater East Asia to a successful end the peoples of East Asia would be realizing the ideal of Greater East Asia.

The speech of Director General Yamaoka of the Dai Nippon Asia Development Federation, made in offering the proposals, in substance follows:

"In accordance with the joint declaration, Japan, Manchoukuo, and China are eager to cooperate in the establishment of a lasting peace in East Asia. When conditions in East Asia are stabilized it will be possible for the three countries to realize their desire for a new world order based on morality.

"Since the publication of the joint declaration the Governments of the three countries have been adopting measures designed to put it in practice. The peoples of the three countries have to be in close collaboration with their Governments in the work of realizing the joint declaration.

"The end will be served if the Asia development associations of Japan, Manchoukuo, and China work in closer cooperation. The function of these associations is to organize the peoples of the three countries into a body to guide the work of constructing a Co-Prosperity Sphere in East Asia after all American and British influence has been eliminated from the region."

Today's Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

their neutrality with such condemnation and threat is a reckless challenge. South American countries certainly will not swallow such propaganda whole.

Has not America deprived the Axis nationals there of their freedom of action? Still American vessels are being sun day in and day out by Axis submarines. It is not the Axis nationals resident in America but the Axis navies and air forces that are keeping constant vigil on the seven seas.

We are sympathetic toward those South American countries which, powerless to oppose America's oppression and coercion, have been forced to side with America. But since they have made clear their attitude as enemies of the Axis, it is legally and practically inevitable that their ships should fall prey to the Axis submarine activity.

If these countries should be wakened to the erroneousness of their policies and revert to neutrality, then from that very day the safety of their ships will, on principle, be guaranteed. But Welles studiously avoids reference to this point, and is abusing Argentina and Chile in a manner that would make a child laugh.

The fact that Argentina and Chile have lodged protests with Washington and urged reconsideration of its attitude is proof that these two countries are immutably determined to retain their freedom and independence by keeping to their policies of neutrality.

America's pernicious designs on Argentina and Chile have been frustrated.

First Military Administration Conference

ASAHI—As early as January, after the surrender of the British forces, Hongkong saw the appointment of Lieutenant-General Renzo Isogai as Governor-General and on January 2 Military Administration was established in the Philippines by the then Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Philippines, Lieutenant-General Masaharu Homma, with Jorge Vargas and others cooperating for a rebirth of the Philippines. In Malaya, the organization of the Military Administration was completed on March 7, under Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Supreme Commander in that area. On the same day the Supreme Commander in the Java area, Lieutenant-General Hitoshi Imamura, proclaimed Military Administration there and took steps for its organization.

A little later, on April 11, Lieutenant-General Marquis Toshinari Maeda, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in Borneo, took over the duties of Military Administration in that area, and on June 4, the Military Administration in Burma was completed by Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida, Supreme-Commander in Burma, with Dr. Ba Maung heading the Central Administrative Council. And it is reported that Sumatra is being developed under Military Administration separated from the former Dutch East Indies group.

The swift restoration of peace and order, the perfect understanding with native inhabitants, the rapid development of natural resources, all these important achievements under the Military Administration, which are in step with magnificent victories won by the lightning war, do much, it is needless to say, in heightening the national morale and strength. And the fact that the Army headquarters have called together the leaders of the Military Administration to further the development of the Southern Regions will have much to do in strengthening the wartime structure of our nation. The Southern Regions Military Administration Conference with the highest ranking advisers—Hidejiro Nagata, Shigemasa Sunada, Count Hideo Kodama, Shozo Murata, and Hoygoro Sakurai—attending is expected to produce great results. It will also have a good effect upon the soldiers at the front.

The aim of the conference, it is presumed, is to secure an accurate knowledge of actual conditions in the various regions, to strengthen the contact between Japan and the regions, and to make firmer the performance of the headquarters' ideas. This is an action which requires praise. The time has come when we expect a Military Administration to cover the whole of the occupied areas, a single Administration bringing the whole of Greater East Asia into one group.

At home, and at advance points, the total strength of Japan must be put forth in fighting the war. Bases must be consolidated and advance points must advance further. The principal part of the war is in the war of arms. And what makes a victory in the war of arms possible is the increased production and rapid construction at home and in the occupied areas.

The real significance of the first Military Administration Conference lies in the fact that it will send the key to help and make stronger that part of the war which will make the victory in the war of arms possible.

Unity of the Asiatic Peoples

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The stupendous task of the construction of the projected Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia is in progress without a hitch. At this time the opening of the first combined conference of the three allies—Japan, Manchoukuo and China—is possessed of most profound significance. These three Powers, which have united for the lofty purpose of emancipating East Asia and building Asia for the Asiatic peoples, have hitherto either made public their respective joint declarations or have cooperated in many ways for the fulfillment of the purpose. In fact this was the first time in which these three Powers had their respective organizations engaged in their respective national movements and hold a conference.

It is to be noted that in effecting an epochal reformation of the world, nationals of each o fthese countries should exert their utmost efforts to attain the end in view. The world-wide reformation is still in the process of its development and the most poignant representation of this process will be found in the current War of Greater East Asia. In fact the superiority of these Asiatic peoples lies in their cooperative efforts which they are directing toward the annihilation of their common foes—America and Britain.

The direct purpose of the Tokyo meeting held by the respective organization of the East Asia Development Federation no doubt was to put into practice the joint declaration issued by Japan, Manchoukuo and China. What therefore remains to be done is to bring to fruition the East Asia development movement..

The basic principles underlying the joint declaration provide for the promotion of friendly relations among the three countries, for the joint national defense, for economic cooperation, as well as for the interchange of their respective cultures. What are set forth in these four basic principles are self-explanatory but the question is that how they could be utilized so that they may contribute toward the successful prosecution of the current War of Greater East Asia. In other words, the total strength of the three allied Powers, Japan, Manchoukuo and China should be united and directed toward the crushing of America and Britain.

Furthermore, not only is necessary the sharing of fate by the three allied Powers, for it is premised on the cementing of inseparable relations among them, but at the same time they should be well prepared to get the better of their common enemies in the warfare of thought in the last stage of the current war, in the achievement of their final purpose of stabilizing the construction of Asia for the Asiatics.

15,021 WAR HEROES DEIFIED AT YASUKUNI

(Continued from Page 1)

and viewing panoramic display made for the Festival, and visiting various points in this city, the capital of their empire. The last contingent of bereaved families numbering 300 from Hiroshima Prefecture had arrived in the morning at 7:30 o'clock making the total number of members of families of those enshrined up to 30,000.

Since early morning various patriotic organizations had donated their labor in purifying the precincts, putting the final touches to the huge panoramic displays lining the Shrine compounds, and in guiding the members of the bereaved families through Tokyo. Students of girls' schools too helped in sweeping the Shrine grounds.

Preceding the principal ceremony, rites of purification and of reporting at the sacred altar were performed at 2 p.m. with officials from the War and Navy Ministries and priests of the Shrine present. General Suzuki, Chief Priest of Yasukuni Shrine, performed the Shinto rites for these ceremonies.

General Yamada's Greetings

General Otozo Yamada, Inspector-General of Military Education and chairman of the Extraordinary Grand Autumn Festival of the Yasukuni Shrine, greeted the bereaved families of the national heroes as follows:

"I have been commanded to preside over the Extraordinary Grand Festival of the Yasukuni Shrine. It gives me great pleasure to welcome you all.

"The Yasukuni Shrine, as you know well, was erected in accordance with the gracious will of His Majesty the Emperor to 'pray for the repose of the spirits of those who, by laying down their lives for the cause of the State, have become gods of the country and to hand down the memory of their loyal deeds to posterity.' All the gods of the country have been enshrined here by this Imperial Grace.

"Up to the spring of this year 60 festivals took place, 238,806 gods having been enshrined by the Imperial Grace and with the heartiest respect of the 100,000,000 people of Japan.

"The new 15,021 gods are also going to be enshrined by this same Imperial Grace, for which we feel unbounded gratitude.

"An Imperial Messenger will be sent today. Having been commanded to preside over the Festival, I am deeply impressed by the Imperial Grace. I am praying that you may pay homage to the gods and return home safe and sound.

Express Sympathies

"Knowing that the gods now to be enshrined were your beloved ones who meant everything to you, I express my heartiest sympathies to you. But they are going to be enshrined in the Yasukuni Shrine as gods of the country by the Imperial Grace and with the whole-hearted national respect. To higher honors a Japanese subject cannot aspire. This, I hope, will be a source of consolation to you in your deep sorrow. I hope you will pay homage to the gods to your heart's content.

"By the Imperial Grace you will be privileged to view the War Museums and the Imperial Gardens in the Imperial Palace Compound, a special Imperial favor.

"I am afraid a lot of inconvenience is going to be experienced by you during your sojourn in Tokyo. If there is anything we can do for you, please do not hesitate to call on us."

PEARLS
JEWELS AND SILVER-WARE
SUZUYO SHOTEN
Ginza Nishi 5-Chome
(IMPERIAL HOTEL ROAD)
TEL. GINZA 57-0635

RIKEN HORMON

A Revitalizer for Both Men and Women

RIKEN HORMONE TABLETS are produced from extraction of animal viscera and are effective for run-down feeling, NERVOUSNESS, NEURALGIA, CONVALESCENCE, INSOMNIA, ADYNAMIA, ASTHENIA after childbirth, etc.

Sold at All Drug Stores and Pharmacies
PRICE: ¥3.00 for 36 TABLETS

Manufactured by the Institute of Physico-Chemical Research, TOKYO

Sole Agents:
TAMAOKI SHOTEN
NIHONBASHI, TOKYO.

JAPAN MANIFESTING HAKKO ICHIU IDEAL

Is Set Up for Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Dr. Tamura Avers

Japan since its founding has been upholding the ideal of "Hakko Iu," commonly known as "Hakko Ichiu." Special emphasis has been laid on this ideal since the outbreak of the China Affair. This country follows a policy of manifesting this ideal for the setup of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and of spreading it to international communities covering the world, so writes Dr. Tokuji Tamura, political commentator in the October issue of the Gaiko Jiho.

It is nothing mistaken to mention that the ideal of "Hakko Iu" is Japans fundamental national policy, according to the writer, who enlarges that the ideal is embodied in the Emperor Jimmu's Proclamation on His ascession to the Throne as the first Emperor of Japan. The Proclamation says in part, "Therefore, the capital may be extended so as to embrace the six cardinal points and the eight cords may be covered so as to form a roof".

Perfect Family State

This literal translation of the Jimmu Proclamation can be paraphrased into a more figurative and abstract interpretation, which follows:

"We shall have to lay the foundation of the capital to develop this country peacefully into a perfect family State; at the same time, this sublime ideal should be spread to the universe, so that disintegrated humanity be converted into a world family."

"Hakko Iu" is a universal concord or world family. To be more commonplace, this ideal epitomizes in that a community should be made just like a family. Naturally, this ideal has come to bear a serious meaning upon a new phase of international communities.

Continuing, Dr. Tamura says:

"The aspect of international communities will change signally, as a result of the current World War and nobody can deny this fact. Prospects for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere have become absolute and unshakable, as a result of the War of Greater East Asia. Judged by this fact alone, it is self-evident that international communities are destined to change their aspects.

"Cooperation and collaboration of all nations in Greater East Asia are a prerequisite to the common objective of the establishment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. That Japan assumes leadership of the Sphere is revealed by the objective position of Greater East Asia and naturally Japan's fundamental policy forms a key to the whole structure of the Sphere.

"There is no doubt that Japan will carry its fundamental policy into international communities of other spheres, when chance offers itself sooner or later. This fundamental policy is no other than 'Hakko Iu'.

"Diffusion of the spirit of family life into all communities of the world, thereby establishing family communities with characteristics of tenderness, sums up the ideal of 'Hakko Iu.'

Proper Policy

"Of course, this is the ultimate objective of this ideal and it is not at all injustifiiable for Japan to work out the plan to construct family communities, so to speak, in the regions constituting Greater East Asia. This is a proper and wise policy of Japan.

"In Japan the ideal of 'Hakko Iu' is easily understood, because it is synonymous with the spirit of Japan's Empire founding, but may not be understood so easily in other countries as in this country. The ideal of 'Hakko Iu' is not necessarily based on a community having common ancestors, but has at the bottom the realization of a common objective, which is a prosperous development of the entire humanity."

U.S. NAVY WILL SCRAP WARSHIP FOR METALS

10,000-Ton 'Oregon' of Spanish American War Victim of Steel, Iron Shortage

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

MADRID, October 13.—Suffering from keen shortage of iron, steel, and other metals the United States has been occupied with the recovery of scraps but as there has been no substantial results achieved, the navy department is said to have abandoned all hope and have decided to take its battleship "Oregon" to parts.

The "Oregon" registers 10,000 tons, and is said to have rendered distinguished services in the Santiago Sea Battle off Cuba during the American-Spanish War of 1898 and, as a result, it has been preserved in commemoration of the battle.

The Washington authorities are expecting to recover approximately 7,000 tons of metals from the warship.

East Asia Ministry Will Unify Political and Economic Policies

Establishment of Co-Prosperity Sphere to Be Pushed by New Body; Cultural Work Is Stressed as Vitally Important

The establishment of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs has its significance in the fact that Japan's primary mission is the formation of a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere which will bring emancipation and prosperity to the races heretofore under Anglo-American-Dutch domination. To the realization of this aim, it is necessary that Japan's policies be absolutely unified, culturally, politically and economically.

Dr. Yoshio Hoinden, writing in the October number of the Nippon Hyoron, says, "The Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs should . . . be the nerve center of the political activities of the Japanese Cabinet and also be the inspiring force for the renovation of domestic politics and administration." He goes on to say:

The establishment of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs and the simplification of administrative machinery are two outstanding accomplishments recently undertaken by the Tojo Cabinet. However, as the concrete programs for these two matters have not yet been published, the results the measures will bring about are as yet unpredictable.

But inasmuch as the executive capacity of the Tojo Cabinet has been amply proved in the past, we can be sure of its capacity to handle the various matters related to these two political undertakings.

In the case of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry, more significance lies in the fact that it will be established as an independent Ministry than the way how it will work.

Characteristic of the Tojo Cabinet is the fact that, unlike the former Konoye Cabinet, it brings about renovations as actual situations demand. The establishment of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry was launched because the actual situation in the occupied areas urgently demanded it. It is evident that the authorities had neither deliberated deeply over the cultural significance of the projected Ministry nor had they made any large-scale plans before they actually set to work on the establishment of the new organ.

As a result of the establishment of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry, the Ministry of Overseas Affairs is slated to be abolished. One should not consider, however, that the new organ is an enlarged edition of the Overseas Affairs Ministry. The difference between the two is in the fact that, whereas the latter has dealt with only the business related to Japan's overseas territories, the new Ministry will handle matters pertaining to the various countries which have come to be included in the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia. Beside the affairs concerning such independent nations as Thailand and French Indo-China, the Ministry will have under its jurisdiction Malaya and the East Indies which have been pronounced as Japan's territories. Thus, the policy of the new political organ becomes all the more complicated.

Sphere of Activity

The Government has announced that the purely diplomatic affairs will be dealt with by the Foreign Office. One should understand, however, that almost all of the administrative policies for the Greater East Asia Sphere will be handled by the East Asia Ministry.

It is significant that, contrary to the established conception that the relations beween Japan and other nations should be handled by the Foreign Office, the Ministry will have under its charge independent countries and those which have hitherto been under the status of vassal states or colonies together with Malaya and the East Indies which have been from the Japanese territories.

Seen from the standpoint of International Law, all independent nations have an equal status. The Versailles Conference and also the League of Nations attempted to bring peace to the entire world with this conception of international equality. Diplomacy and the International Law have been carried out in accordance with this idea for the last few centuries.

This idea parallels individualism. It is interesting to note that individualism caused dissension among the classes and increased inequality among the people and eventually loosened social ties, while the equality principle and the principle of self-determination mapped out at the Versailles Conference, which had been primarily intended for world peace, have caused strifes among the nations. Moreover, it has been brought to light that behind these principles, allegedly for world peace, was hidden the intention of the Anglo-American Powers to maintain the status quo.

Inasmuch as the current World War was caused by the desire to solve the deadlock brought forth by the old order based on the principles of national equality and self-determination, the new order which is expected to be created after the war must be completely different from the old order. It is doubtless that the new order which primarily aims at a lasting peace on the globe will be established upon the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and the co-prosperity sphere to be established in Europe, both of which will maintain a balance of power with each other.

Therefore, the relationship between Japan and the nations within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere must need be different from that with the countries outside the Sphere. If Japan fails to grasp the difference, she will be unable to realize the new system which is essential to the emancipation of the Asiatic peoples. The establishment of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry can be interpreted as a concrete expression of this point of view.

National Sovereignty Respected

However, the national integrity of Manchoukuo, China and other areas which form nations must be duly respected. Some people fear that the establishment of the East Asia Ministry might be interpreted as a manifestation of disregard on the part of Japan of the sovereignty of these nations. But such an anxiety will be erased when the Ministry's policy is carried out successfully.

To unify Greater East Asia while respecting the sovereignty of the nations is a delicate and difficult task. If this difficulty is not overcome, however, the emancipation of the 1,000,000,000 people of East Asia cannot be realized and moreover even Japan's independence will be menaced. In the face of this tremendous difficulty, Japan cannot and should not retreat to the theory of formal equality. The establishment of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs is the expression of Japan's will to fulfil this very grave mission which has been imposed upon this country.

The Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry handles the political, economic and cultural affairs of Greater East Asia. That the new Ministry deals with both the cultural and economic policies is very significant inasmuch as politics constitutes the basis of culture and economy.

Culture and economy are basically indivisible. But it is a tendency prevalent among those concerned with economy to ignore culture, while, on the other hand, men of culture are apt to think of economy as something solely materialistic. Since the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia, the two factions have become markedly antagonistic toward each other, the men of culture denouncing the economic activities for the attainment of war materials as an expression of the egoism of greedy capitalists, while those concerned with economy even thought of men of culture as an obstacle to economic construction.

Culture and Economy

Both camps are mistaken, for the urgency of economic construction is not from the profit-making principle of capitalists but from the necessity of the defense of East Asia. Without the perfection of national defense, and the unity of economy, which is an essential prerequisite for defense, no cultural policy can be applied and carried out. Without economic construction, the emancipation, of races, which is a prerequisite for the enhancement of Greater East Asiatic culture, will not be realized.

Therefore, the cultural campaign will never prove an obstacle to the economic construction. Culture must be enhanced for the emancipation and unification of the East Asiatic peoples, because the enhancement of the respective racial characteristics is a prerequisite for the awakening of the peoples to their racial pride. The establishment of the East Asia Ministry envisages unification of culural and economic policies.

It is needless to say that the planned economy of Japan is to be carried out with the whole of East Asia as its object. Accordingly the development and distribution of materials produced in the Asiatic Continent and the Southern Regions must be conducted according to a unified plan.

Fortunately, the affairs concerning the development of the natural resources of the Continent as well of the Southern Areas has heretofore beer controlled by the Planning Board and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. With the establishment of the new Ministry and the division of control which will naturally follow it, however, there arises a danger that the unified control will be split.

Unified Control Necessary

In order to avoid this danger, the new Ministry should generously allow the Industrial Control Association which is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, to extend its influence to the Southern Regions. If the Ministry fails to do so, the liaison between the homeland and the Southern Areas will eventually be cut off. Therefore, the Industrial Control Association and other civil organizations should be allowed to play their parts in the economic activities in the South. If the unification of the economic administration should be broken, the establishment of the new Ministry will become meaningless.

The area to be included under the jurisdiction of the East Asia Ministry is indeed immense. Even the areas which will be made the territories of Japan, such as Malaya and the East Indies, are larger than Japan Proper.

Moreover, the Ministry is to handle matters pertaining to cultural and economical policies toward other countries also. This fact shows once for all the very important position it occupies.

Setting aside the question of sheer size, the new organ will also play a qualitatively important and grave part. Whereas the domestic politics and administration are apt to stick to tradition and become conservative, the administration in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere demands decisive and progressive policies which will eventually influence the domestic policies.

In order to lead the 1,000,000,000 people in Greater East Asia, it is imperative to clarify the aims for which East Asia must strive. This move will naturally demand that the Japanese people take stock of their national character and deliberate over the plan to bring forth the future development of the Japanese race. Now that the Japanese people are to be associated with various countries in East Asia as their leader, they must discard their insular spirit. The lofty spirit and principles of Japan, based on Japan's history of 2,600 years must be the more vigorously enhanced.

Spiritual Culture Important

Just as individuals are most closely connected with one another when their relationship is based on spirit, so the relations among peoples must be based on spiritual culture. Japan's cultural mission of unifying spiritually the East Asiatic peoples, therefore, becomes all the more important.

The most urgent demand at present is the control of economy under comprehensive and careful planning. The control of economy for the Southern Regions will naturally strengthen that in the homeland. To cite an example attesting to this fact:

The Industrial Control Association had not been able to function very well and its future had been considered with much anxiety. But since the consummation of hostilities in the South, the same organ has rendered much service to the economic construction in the occupied areas. And this has simultaneously remarkably strengthened the control organ. In like manner, the systems that will be adopted for the economic development in the South in the future will exert no little influence upon the domestic economic system.

The urgent demand for a large number of officials in the Southern Regions has facilitated the simplification of administrative machinery in the homeland. As a result, thousands of officials are to be transferred to the South. Such a move will sooner or later be carried out in the economic circles and naturally the domestic economic activities will have to be conducted by fewer men. Such a natural consequence is sure to prove a more effective stimulant than hundreds of movements for the increase of efficiency.

The construction of Greater East Asia is the central objective of Japan's policies. All planning must be directed toward this ultimate aim. The Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs should, therefore, be the nerve center of the political activities of the Cabinet and also be the inspiring force for the renovation of domestic politics and administration.

LIN MAKES REPORT ON CHINA PROGRESS

Wish Is Expressed for Active Participation in War by Publicity Minister

Pointing out the remarkable progress made in China under the guidance and assistance of Japan, Lin Pai-sheng, Minister of Publicity of the National Government and Chief Secretary of the National Movement Propelling Commission, expressed his sincere hope that the Chinese will be allowed to participate and assist in the War of Greater East Asia for the emancipation of the Asiatics, in a meeting held at the Kanda Kyoritsu Auditorium Tuesday evening. This meeting was sponsored under the auspices of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the Dai Nippon Asia Development Association, and the Tokyo Municipality.

The text of his speech follows:

"I have not come to Japan for publicity purposes but instead to inspect the organization and training of Japanese youths and juvenile corps in the capacity of one of the leaders of the promotion committee of the New National Movement of China and simultaneously to participate in the meetings sponsored by the Dai Nippon Asia Development Association.

"I am happy to say that during the two years of our new Government, remarkable progress has been made with the help of the Japanese in political and military fields. Our Government was strengthened tremendously by the unification of our military administration.

"Our ideal for the establishment of peace and reconstruction seems to have permeated throughout the entire nation and as a result the number of those deserting the Chungking regime and returning to Nanking is rapidly increasing. The masses now realize that under our Government they can enjoy happy and peaceful lives instead of suffering the hardships under Chiang Kai-shek.

Young Men Mobilized

"Two years ago in November, a central military academy was established. Well-qualified young men from all over the country have been selected to undergo rigid training as future officers of our army. Last year, we held a military council's conference which was attended by a number of military authorities. In addition, in the spring of this year, we opened a central training school for military officers. All officers on the active list were required to undergo training in order to fully understand our ideal.

"In financial affairs, our National Government has encountered many difficulties in levying customs duties. At present, however, we are making steady progress, particularly in the field of taxation. The Central Reserve Bank of China was established and, with the assistance of Japan, a new monetary system was adopted. Central Reserve Bank Notes amounting to ¥1,000,000,000, will be in circulation as of October 1. The amount has increased greatly in comparison with the amount issued a year and a half ago. Formerly, the issuance of notes was confined to two cities: Shanghai and Nanking, and three provinces, Chekiang, Anhwei, and Kiangsu. Today, however, they are being issued throughout Central and South China.

"We have encountered considerable inconveniences in the field of commerce and industry, but we are steadily overcoming them. One hundred and thirty factories, hitherto under the supervision of the Japanese Forces have been returned either to the National Government or to the masses. Also 90 per cent of the heavy industries engaged in the production of iron and coal prior to the outbreak of the current war have been reinstated. Particular effort is being directed toward increasing the production of foodstuffs. The Nanking Government is exerting its utmost efforts to achieve a new production record and at the same time to curtail food consumption as much as possible.

Peace Prevails

"Peace seems to prevail throughout the country as compared with the conditions at the time of the inauguration of our Government two years ago. The movement for the purge of evil elements has considerably contributed toward enhancing the protective and ruling spirit of the masses. It has also resulted in the national development of the country's agriculture, commerce and industry, thereby lessening the individual burden of the masses. During the first movement, which lasted for four months, from July to October, 1941, about 210,000 Chinese returned to their respective native homes following the restoration of peace and order.

"Educational and cultural movements are also progressing in rapid strides. Those applying for entrance into the universities of Nanking, Canton and Peking have increased greatly. Agriculture, physics, and the medical courses seems to be favored by the majority.

"I do not wish to speak for publicity purposes. We are still not entirely satisfied with the present conditions. I have simply made the above report to tell you frankly that there is still room for improvement. It is now almost four years since we started the peace movement and have devoted our utmost efforts for this cause. Much blood of our Fellow-countrymen as well as that of our Japanese allies have been shed for the cause but complete peace has not yet been attained. To the departed souls, to you, our ally, who have fought for our cause as well as our Fellow-countrymen who have lost their homes, parents and relatives by the scorched-earth tactics adopted by the bandits, I have no words to express my sincere apologies.

"I fully realize that during the last ten months the Japanese officers and men have been fighting courageously on the different fronts, scoring great victories by sacrificing their lives for their country. I also notice that the Japanese nationals are economizing in their clothing and enduring all inconveniences with great fortitude.

"It has been made clear in the declaration by President Wang Ching-wei that the Nanking Government will stand back to back with its ally, Japan. However, we have not seen active service so far on the front. Because we have not participated in this sacred war for the emancipation of East Asia, we feel very much ashamed.

(To Be Continued)

Chinese Police Arrive

Cheng Yao-lin, and other Chinese police officers sent by the Executive Yuan of the Nanking Government, arrived at Kobe Wednesday to receive training at the police school of the Home Ministry for a period of one year, reports Domei.

日本語會話文典

COMPLETE COURSE OF
JAPANESE CONVERSATION-GRAMMAR

By MR. and MRS. ORESTE VACCARI

. . . this new manual is practical and useful, and what Count Kabayama in his prefactory note calls its "human method" will make it acceptable to the growing number of Students of Japanese. When the student has mastered its sixty lessons he will be at home in the language and able to proceed to higher things.

A feature of the book is its transliteration with Chinese characters of every Japanese example rendered in English spelling so that the student is gradually familiarized with the appearance of the language as well as with its sound.

Bound in fine red cloth 9 × 6 inches, 538 Pages Price, ¥12.00 (In Japan)
SUPPLEMENT 9 × 6 inches, 300 Pages Price, ¥6.00 (In Japan)

OTHER WORKS BY THE SAME AUTHORS
ENGLISH-JAPANESE CONVERSATION DICTIONARY
Pocket Size (4 × 6 inches) Pages 500 Yen 5.00

JAPANESE READERS (in four volumes)
Complete Set Yen 22.00 (In Japan)

THE LATEST
NATIONAL LANGUAGE READERS OF JAPAN
(Book One, Two and Three in One Volume)
520 Pages 9 × 6 inches Yen 7.00 (In Japan)

SOLD BY THE PUBLISHER
O. VACCARI, Azabu-ku, Shinryudo-cho 12, TOKYO
AND
MARUZEN CO., LTD. Nihonbashi, Tokyo
KYO BUN KWAN Ginza, Tokyo
MORI STAND Imperial Hotel
YOSHIKAWA BOOK STORE Bentendori, Yokohama
MITSUKOSHI LTD. Nihonbashi, Tokyo

HAMADA AND YOSHIZAWA NAMED ADMINISTRATORS

Vice-Admiral and Taiwan Power Company Director Chosen by Navy Ministry

Vice-Admiral Kichijiro Hamada, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Central Association of the Overseas Japanese, and Tomokichi Yoshizawa, director of the Taiwan Electric Power Company, have been appointed Chief Naval Administrators, it was announced by the Navy Ministry on Wednesday.

Vice-Admiral Hamada who is 60 years old is a native of Ehime Prefecture. He was promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral in 1935 and was placed on the reserve list in 1937 after serving as Commander of the Japanese Naval forces stationed in Manchoukuo and staff member of the Naval General Staff.

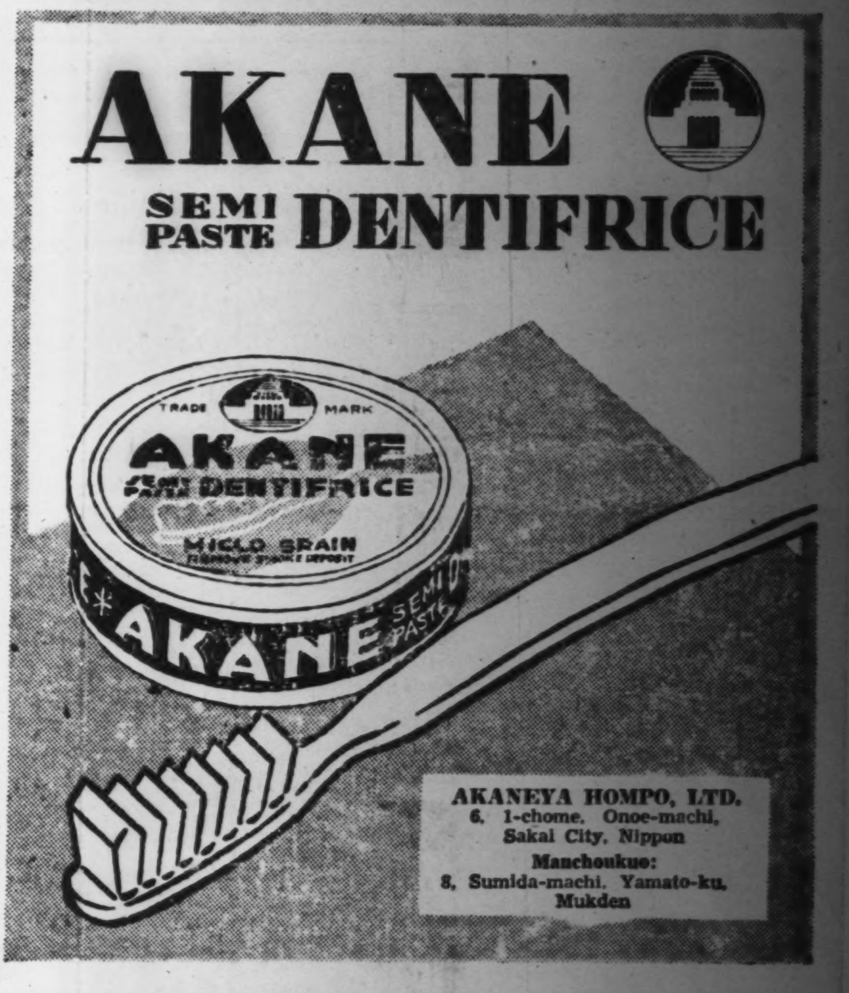
Mr. Yoshizawa, 53 years old, is a graduate of the Kyoto Imperial University. After service at the Justice Ministry, he was transferred to the Government-General of Taiwan where he served until 1930.

Reiseerinnerungen an Tokyo
und andere Erzeugnisse
erhaeltlich im Tokyoer
Handels-Museum

東京商品館
東京驛前
丸ビル（二階）

TOKYO SHOHIN KWAN
im Nikai des Marunouchi Building
gegenueber dem Hauptbahnhof Tokyo

Autumn Musical Festival
Saturday, Oct. 17, Matinee 2:00 p.m. Soiree 6:00 p.m.
Kyoritsu Kodo
Sponsored by Kokusai Bunka Gakuin
Soloists:
Sakae Kitazawa (Soprano), Ri Soshun (Tenor),
Constantine Shapiro ('Cello) Lydia Shapiro (Piano),
Yoshiko Nagasaka (Soprano), Willy Frey (Violin).
Admission: ¥1.50 (incl. tax) Advance Booking at Play Guide.



AKANE
SEMI PASTE DENTIFRICE

AKANEYA HOMPO, LTD.
6, 1-chome, Onoe-machi,
Sakai City, Nippon
Manchoukuo:
8, Sumida-machi, Yamato-ku,
Mukden

A Slogan Contest!

WANTED: Slogans of the War of Greater East Asia

Terse, pointed slogans expressing either or both of the following ideas are wanted:

1 The united determination of Japan's 100,000,000 in the execution of the War of Greater East Asia.
2. The determination to fight until the United States and the British Empire shall have been thoroughly defeated.

Conditions

1. Slogans are to be submitted in English or Japanese and if presented in Japanese they will be translated and judged accordingly. Any number of slogans may be submitted.
2. Slogans must be written on Government Postal Cards, and must include full name and address of sender. They must be sent to the Slogan Contest, the Japan Times and Advertiser, No. 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, not later than October 20, 1942.

Judges

3. The ten best and five second best slogans submitted by the contestants will be selected by the following judges, and the result will be announced in the Japan Times and Advertiser on November 20, 1942.

The judges are:
Colonel Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section of Imperial Headquarters
Captain Hideo Hiraide, Sectional Chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters
Akiyoshi Tajiri, Chief of the Investigation Department, Foreign Office
Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information
Renichi Yanami, Chief of Propaganda Section, Taisei-yokusan-kai
Eiji Yoshikawa, writer
Ki Kimura, writer
Toshi Go, President, Japan Times and Advertiser.

4. A prize of ¥100 will be awarded for the ten best slogans and a subscription of the Japan Times & Advertiser for a half-year for the five second best slogans. The copy-right on these fifteen slogans will be held by the Japan Times and Advertiser.

大東亞戰爭標語募集

募集標語

大東亞戰爭ニ對スル一億國民ノ決意ヲ示スモノナルコト

米英撃滅ヲ見ルマデ戰ヒ抜ク決意ヲ示スニ足ルモノナルコト

以上双方又ハソノ一ヲ內容トスル簡單明瞭ニシテ寸鐵殺人的ノ標語ナルコト

應募方法及ビ期日

應募ノ用語ハ日本語及ビ英語トス。但シ日本語ハ當社ニ於テコレヲ翻譯ノ上審査ス

應募者ハ官製端書ニ住所氏名ヲ明記シ昭和十七年十月二十日迄ニ東京市麴町區內幸町一丁目一番地 ジャパン・タイムス社標語係宛郵送サレタシ

審査及ビ發表

審査ハ左記審査委員諸氏ノ銓選ヲ經テ當選者十名及ビ選外佳作者五名ヲ標語ト共ニ昭和十七年十一月二十日發行ノ「ジャパン・タイムス」紙上ニ發表ス

審査委員

大本營陸軍報道部長　谷萩大佐殿
大本營海軍報道部課長　平出大佐殿
外務省調査部長　田尻愛義殿
情報局第三部長　堀公一殿
大政翼贊會宣傳部長　八並璉一殿
文士　吉川英治殿
文士　木村毅殿
ジャパン・タイムス社長　郷敏殿

懸賞金其他

當選者ニ對シテハ發表後二十日以內ニ金壹百圓也ヲ、選外佳作者ニ對シテハ紀念トシテ本紙半ケ年分ヲ贈呈ス

當選及ビ選外佳作標語ノ使用權ハ本社ニ歸屬スルモノトス

NEW DRAMA SEASON SEES NEW PRODUCTS

Loyal Souls' Presented at Kabuki Features Koshiro In Stellar Role

The fall theatrical season is here and the capital's dramatic front is seetheing with activity featuring the classic as well as modern plays. Every playhouse included even the dingy one night stands of Asakusa and Kanda is doing good business and enjoying a full house matinee on Saturdays and Sundays.

All critics, however, agree that the most meaty performance this month is at the Kabukiza where Koshiro Matsumoto, one of the leading Kabuki thespians of dancing fame, is taking the feature role in "Loyal Souls," a newly created dance number. The play itself is dedicated to the fallen heroes of Japan whose spirits are now enshrined at the Yasukuni Shrine. Genjiro Yoshida, the well-known novelist, first conceived the idea of dramatizing this theme and worked nearly half a year in putting it into form.

Given in 3 Scenes

The main theme of this dance-drama is the appearance of the Guardian Spirit of the Land before three warriors at a mountain shrine and his description of a sacred campaign to crush the invading enemy. Playwright Yoshida successfully weaves this intricate theme into three scenes of posture dance participated in by nine Kabuki dancers.

Koshiro, wearing the gorgeous ancient armor in white, appears in the final scene and gives a striking performance as the Guardian Spirit of the Land. To the tune of koto accompaniment, the noted dance master exhibits a superb skill and completely charms the audience for more than 20 minutes.

It is significant that the Kabukiza presents this month this new dance piece because the current attraction is given as a memorial performance for Mokuami Kawatake and Oochi Fukuchi, two of the best known Kabuki writers whose repertoires practically dominate the classic offerings of this school today. It is 50 years since Mokuami died and nearly 40 since the death of Oochi Fukuchi.

The Tokyo Gekijo is also offering the Kabuki shows of popular reputation, starring Ennosuke and his company. Across the street at Shimbashi Embujo, Goro Soganoya and his troupe are treating the audience nightly to many laughs by offering the usual tragi-comedies of his own creation.

Toho Houses Popular

In the Toho camp at Yurakucho, both the Takarazuka and Yurakuza are presenting legitimate plays, the former featuring the Engiza troupe headed by Kazuo Hasegawa, the famed screen idol and the latter the Shinkokugeki headed by Shogo Shimada and Ryutaro Tatsumi.

Honorable mention should go to the first number at the both houses presented in connection with the tenth anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo. They may be called propaganda drama of highest merit for the plays unfold and narrate vividly the progress of that nation and the part the Japanese people played in the successful growth of a new nation.

Concert Calendar

Violin Recital by Hisako Tsuji, accompanied by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Professor Joseph Rosenstock, Friday and Saturday, October 16 and 17, at 7 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall.

Vocal Concert by students of Ryozo Okuda, Saturday, October 17, at 7 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan.

Vocal Recital by Nobuye Tanaka, alto, accompanied by Ikunoshin Koyama, at the piano, Sunday, October 18, at 6:30 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan. The 24 pieces of Schubert's Winterreise will be rendered.

Vocal Solo and Duet Evening by Suzuko Nikaido, soprano, and Rin Kakunen, Thursday, October 22, at 7 p.m., at Nihon Seinenkan.

Concert by the Matsumoto String Quartet, consisting of Z. Matsumoto, first violin, Y. Kuwazawa, 2nd violin, Y. Inouye, viola and S. Kiyasu, 'cello, Monday, October 19, at 8 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan.

Vocal Recital by Madame Tamaki, soprano, accompanied by a small orchestra, consisting of flute, harp, 'cello and piano, Tuesday, October 20, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall.

The second subscription concert of the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra, under the baton of Hisatada Otaka, soloist Kazuko Kusama, piano, Wednesday and Thursday, October 21 and 22, at 7 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall.

Autumn Music Festival (24th Kosei Bunka Concert) sponsored by the Kokusai Bunka Gakuin, Saturday, October 17, matinee at 2 p.m., and soiree at 6 p.m., at the Kyoritsu Auditorium. Soloists include Sakae Kitazawa, soprano, Ri Soshun, tenor, Professor Constantine Shapiro, 'cello, Madame Lydia Shapiro, piano, Yoshiko Nagasaka, soprano and Professor Willy Frey, violin.

Piano Recital by Masako Kanematsu, Friday, October 23, at 7 p.m., at the Meiji Seimei Hall.

Piano Recital by Professor Leo Sirota, sponsored by the Zaidan Hojin Kokumin Gakuen, Sunday, October 25, at 7 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall.

The second of a series of Professor Leonid Kreutzer's Piano Recitals, Monday, October 26, at 6:30 p.m., at Hibiya Public Hall.

Violin Recital by Professor Willy Frey, accompanied by In Ki-zen, at the piano, Tuesday, October 27, at 7 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan.

Piano Recital by Susumu Nagai, accompanied by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra, under the baton of Professor Joseph Rosenstock, Wednesday, October 28, at 7 p.m., at Hibiya Public Hall.

Backs Benefit Show

Kazuo Hasegawa, popular movie actor, assumed a female role in several dance number given Wednesday afternoon at the Takarazuka Theater in connection with the Nisei Benefit Show. Photo shows Mr. Hasegawa in one of his favorite roles.

Music and Appreciation

Part VII

By ONAMU-MAS

"Greatness is only appreciable by greatness; spirt and soul can never be apprehended by intellect, any more than the whole can be apprehended by the part. It is the spirit that gives life and is the true measure of greatness."

The following narration took place soon after Fritz Kreisler (the world renowned violinist) returned from his concert-tour of Asia about 20 years ago, just before the Great Earthquake of Japan. It all adds to our appreciation of music to know how a great performer, like Kreisler, thinks of an entirely fresh place and people.

"My recent visit to Japan is marked by several incidents which I am not likely to forget soon, and in the light of after events, one incident during my visit to Tokyo stands out particularly. We were dining one night with some Japanese guests when I felt the queerest of sensations, as though I had suddenly been transported by magic aboard a steamer. 'Look!' said my wife and pointed to some of the lamps. I glanced at the lamps, which were swinging and swaying in the oddest manner for no apparent reason. Their movement added to my impression that I had been suddenly whisked aboard a steamer.

"'It is only one of our little earthquakes,' said one of our guests. I was making some laughing comment on it, when another Japanese guest reproved me in the gravest manner, 'You must not joke about it,' he said seriously, 'something terrible will happen soon.' Those words, alas, became true! The Tokyo, which feasted and feted me is almost wiped out by the earthquake. Many a time since that dreadful Japanese catastrophe those words have recurred to me, and I have wondered if the speaker could have had any foreknowledge of what was impending? Who knows?

"The innate politeness of the Japanese is a thing for the Western mind to marvel at. They have schooled themselves to keep their tempers in a way we shall never do. I remember seeing two cyclists come into collision in circumstances which would have aroused the anger of any two Western men. The two Japanese bowed to each other most profoundly and apologized, whereas two Europeans would have been swearing at each other and probably punching each other's heads. That is one of the differences between East and West. Another fact which struck me strangely concerned the newspaper criticisms of my playing. Instead of being written as they are in our newspapers, each and every one was in the form of a poem. After my concerts I was also presented with poems as well as the most wonderful golden robes and magnificent porcelain.

"The music I played was quite strange to them, they did not understand it; it is so utterly unlike their own that Western and Eastern music are as the poles as under. Yet, the Japanese were wonderfully appreciative and most attentive. To Western ears Japanese music is very weird and strange, absolutely beyond our comprehension. Some of the greatest vocalist in Japan, artists who are the equivalent of Melba and Caruso, would evoke laughter if they sang their Japanese songs on the Western concert-platform, whereas if we really understood their technique and music, we should realize that they were giving brilliant performances. The European, when he does not understand a thing, laughs; the Japanese behaves with true dignity and respects the feelings of the other.

"It was this fine example of dignity and courtesy, which brought me through something of an ordeal when I was being entertained by one of the most famous Japanese artists. He had striven to do me the highest honor possible and for my special benefit he had prepared no fewer than 14 different kinds of tea. I am not a great tea-drinker and I find one cup of tea satisfies my thirst and pleases my palate. But the 14 cups of tea were set before me. It was impossible for me to hurt the feelings of my host, a thing not to be thought of for a moment, so I drank the 14 kinds of tea and chatted pleasantly the while. I was not sorry when that tea ordeal was over. My reward came when the artist presented me with a most beautiful specimen of his work.

"'Down to Gehenna or up to the throne, He travels the fastest who travels alone,' have often been quoted by people who believe that, above all men, the artist is better single. It is an unfortunate fact that many artists seem to make a sorry mess of marriage and their matrimonial ventures often turn out to be failures. Nevertheless, I think the poet was mistaken when he wrote those lines. So far as I am concerned, his dictum is in direct opposition to my own experience. I believe that a good woman can lead a man to achieve almost anything, even to attain heights far beyond his reach were she not there to help and sustain him. Not until I found my wife did I find myself as an artist. I owe everything to her; she has helped me over all difficulties and set my violin singing joyfully again when my fingers were tired and my heart ached. I can truly say: 'Thank God for my wife, for her love and devotion and kindly ways.'".

BENEFIT SHOW HELD FOR NISEI STUDENTS

Star Entertainers Contribute Talents Gratis to Raise Scholarship Fund

Under the sponsorship of the Nisei Association of Japan, a special benefit performance was held at the Tokyo Takarazuka Theater Wednesday afternoon for aiding the Nisei students in Japan who have been cut off from all funds as a result of the freezing of Japanese assets by the United States and the current War of Greater East Asia.

With leading entertainers contributing their talents gratis, over 2,000 people flocked to the theater to enjoy the show, which was a rousing success.

Professor Takizo Matsumoto of Meiji University raised the curtain by delivering an opening address in which he explained the benevolent purpose of the program and thanked the audience for their cooperation.

Chorus Gives 7 Numbers

The Nippon Chorus, famous for their role in the Yoshie Fujiwara Opera, immediately followed the speech with seven numbers under the baton of Jiro Okazaki while baritone Tetsu Nakamura, accompanied by Takeshi Yasukawa at the piano, next thrilled the fans with five classical vocal solos.

Two dance numbers, "Argentine Rumba" and "Dancing With a Doll" by Hideyuki Kobayashi spiced the program with a comic touch, together with the wise-cracks contributed by Roppa Furukawa, who crashed the stage at the eleventh hour to offer his voluntary services.

Katsuhiko Haida and his Southern Melodeers then stepped before the footlights to serenade the matineegoers with enrapturing music, supported by Miss Helen Honda, attractive Nisei vocalist, while Kazuo Hasegawa, noted film star, brought down the curtain with two graceful dances which were received with great applause.

In connection with this benefit performance, Mrs. Renzo Sawada, on behalf of the Nisei Association, in a letter to the Japan Times Advertiser expressed deep gratitude to the Foreign Office and to the Board of Information as well as to the artists for their generosity in taking the welfare of the Nisei students to heart.

The proceeds from the show will be designated as a scholarship fund to be used exclusively for paying the tuition of needy Nisei students who are currently pursuing their studies with perseverance and fortitude.

Letter to Times

Mrs. Sawada's letter follows:

"It seems almost impossible for us to find the right words to express our gratitude, not only in making our benefit performance successful, but also for your untiring effort and deepest sympathy toward the Nisei in Japan and their parents who are willing to sacrifice themselves for the attainment of victory for their country and for the realization of eternal peace for Greater East Asia. I am sure that all your efforts will not be in vain, for these children will after their graduation in the not too distant future, become useful subjects, most needed by their country at the present time.

"Our thoughts are with the future, when after the war is ended and when these children's parents again tread the shores of their fatherland, these children will not only have completed their education, but also will have become patriotic subjects, recognized and admired by the people of Japan for the innumerable good work which only they can do and accomplish. When such a time comes, these children and these children's parents will long remember that you have made their success possible with your sincere cooperation and encouraging assistance today.

"I am sure that the audience left the theater deeply touched, with recognition in their hearts of our work for the Nisei and of the magnanimity of the devoted cooperation between the one who gives and the one who receives. That is truly what makes life beautiful and worth living.

"On behalf of the staff and members of the Nisei Association of Nippon, I wish to extend our profound appreciation to you who have made this performance a most successful and memorable one."

TEXTILE FIRM HOLDS MEET

Will Strive to Secure Smooth Supply of Silk, Rayon

The Japan Silk and Rayon Textile Manufacturing Company (capitalized for ¥40,000,000) held its inaugural general meeting Tuesday at the Imperial Hotel. The selection of its officials was as follows:

Haruhiko Okai, President; Tokuichi Nagai, Tokutaro Azuma, and Motokichi Okubo (Directors); Masamichi Kato, and Yasakichi, Shinmyo, Auditors.

The new company will strive to secure smooth supply of silk and rayon textiles for daily use.

At Kabukiza

Koshiro Matsumoto, noted Kabuki player, in the leading role in "Loyal Souls," current attraction at the premier playhouse in Tokyo.

Theatrical Notes

By Tsunejiro Amakata

This year's national drama contest to be sponsored by the Japan Cultural Central League will be participated in by 20 theatrical groups, including the Kanai Shu, Shochiku revue, Kokuminza, Moulin Rouge, and the Takarazuka Girls' Opera Company. The prize-winning plays will be selected among those presented by these troupes in the course of five months beginning October.

The Takarazuka Theatrical Company has acquired the right of operating a new playhouse at Katsutamachi, Ibaraki Prefecture, which will be named the Katsuta Takarazuka Gekijo, one of the leading theaters in that prefecture. With a seating capacity of 670 persons, it will open today with a program presented by the Toho dancing team. Starting October 19, the theater will be operated as a motion picture house.

The Asakusa Amusement Association has decided to distribute the invitation tickets usable at any playhouse and cinema house in the Asakusa amusement center to the bereaved family members of the war dead, who are now visiting the capital to attend the Extraordinary Grand Autumnal Festival of the Yasukuni Shrine.

Sai Shoki, well-known Chosenese dancer, is planning to perform at the Teikoku Gekijo during the early part of December for the first time in her stage career. According to the present plan, she will make her sole performance for 14 days from December 6, excepting December 8, the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Detailed programs are now being discussed.

The 12th performance of studying the Noh drama arts will be given at the Hosho auditorium at Motomachi, Hongo-ku, at 5 p.m. on October 24. The principal player will be Manzaburo Umewaka, veteran artist and head of the Umewaka Noh School.

Kingoro Yanagiya, former popular vaudeville performer and now legitimate actor, and his own troupe will occupy the Yurakuza next month.

Through the good offices of the Board of Information, the Ido Engeki Renmei, or the Circulating Stage Show League, was established last summer. In view of the ever-increasing necessity of giving entertainments to people behind the front, the Ido Engeki Renmei has decided to expand its activity in the form of a juridical organization. In this connection, officials of the Board of Information, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and civilians of the various groups concerned discussed recently to rationalize the nation-wide circulating theatrical activity.

For two weeks from today, the Gekidan Bunkaza dramatic troupe will make a stand at the Kokumin Shin Gekijo with matinee performances on Saturdays and Sundays. A new drama called "Mikkakan" (For Three Days) by Juro Miyoshi will feature the program.

Headed by Mioko Sano and Yoko Shiomi, a party of the Takarazuka Girls' Opera Company, consisting of 30 dancers, went to Kyushu and Shikoku, where they will play at the leading cities and towns until November 9.

To entertain the family members of the war dead, who are now in the capital to attend the Special Grand Autumnal Festival at the Yasukuni Shrine, the leading theaters of the Shochiku and Takarazuka management will present a special performance today and October 17, 18 and 19, when several plays out of the current regular monthly performance will specially be staged. The theater which will be used for the purpose include the Kabukiza, Tokyo Gekijo, Meijiza, Shimbashi Embujo, Teikoku Gekijo, Yurakuza and Takarazuka Gekijo.

SINGAPORE FIGHTING TO BE DRAMATIZED

Fighting Convoys to Be Filmed By Firm That Made 'Sea Eagles'

"Singapore Sokogeki" (Singapore Offensive) will be the title of a feature picture contemplated by the Daiyei for release on local screens on the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. With extensive preparations, the location shot is now under way under the direction of Koji Shima.

The fourth conference of the dramatic motion picture planning council was held at the Board of Information Tuesday, attended by both officials of the Board of Information and leading members of the motion picture groups. Discussions were centered on details of the plan now being made for the immediate production of pictures.

The Geijutsu Eigasha, which recently turned out "Umiwashi" (Sea Eagles), dealing with the Imperial Japanese Navy Air Forces, has started the production of "Tatakau Gososendan" (Fighting Convoys) with the support of the Navy Ministry. The location work for the picture is now being carried out in the Southern Regions and it will be completed in November.

As a contribution to the education world through the screen, the Japan Eigasha has recently created a new section called the Educational Film Production.

The Toho has succeeded in cooperating with the Shinsei Shimpa dramatic troupe for the production of a screen play called "Uta Andon," which previously had made a big hit on the stage. The drama has been adapted for the screen by Mantaro Kubota, noted playwright. Feature roles will be taken by Shotaro Hanayagi, Ichijiro Oya, Kan Ishii and Eijiro Yanagi. November and December will be spent for the shooting of the picture.

Yanagise-mura in Toyoma Prefecture, which was awarded as the model savings village in Japan last month, will be filmed by the Kaji Shokai with the dual purpose of encouraging savings and increased production of foodstuff. The picture will be entitled "Onna de Mamoru Mura" (Village Guarded by Women).

Showing SELECTED EUROPEAN PICTURES AT THE NICHIGEKI SHŌ-GEKIJO (Fifth Floor of Nippon Gekijo)

15th—21st Oct.
Leonide Moguy's Famous Picture
CORINNE LUCHAIRE in
PRISON SANS BARREAUX
TIME TABLE: 12:34 p.m., 2:39 p.m., 4:44 p.m., 6:49 p.m.
Special Morning Show (16th, 17th, 18th) 10.29 a.m

22nd—28th Oct.
Zala Leander in
HEIMAT

29th—4th Nov.
Leonide Moguy's Picture
LES MIOCHES

5th—11th Nov.
MIA SLAVENSKA in
LA MORT DE CYGNE
Adapted from the Story by Paul Morand

SHOWING AT THE SPORTS CINEMA
Korakuen Stadium near Suidobashi
15th—21st Oct.
Der Raub der Mona Lisa

Classified Ads.

Bring Quick Results.

RATE: ¥1.50 per ¼ inch per insertion inclusive of tax

According to the emergency postal regulations now in force, advertisements or replies to the same should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Situation Wanted

COOK-AMAH seeks position. Experienced. Write to Box 341, Japan Times, Tokyo.

EURASIAN, many years experience as accountant and fully versed in all phases of office routine seeks position either as accountant or in any other capacity. Please address Box 293, Japan Times, Tokyo.

For Rent, Tokyo

A GERMAN lady wants to let two furnished rooms to Germans. Good location in Kichijoji, Chuo-Sen, 40 minutes to Tokyo Station. Box 345, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency 126 Furaichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo Tel. Kamata 3517.

Real Estate for Sale

HIGH class foreign style house, gas, flush toilet, heating system all complete. Built last month. Suitable for Japanese coming back home. Six rooms, bath, kitchen, anti-air raid room, etc. 40 tubos. High location, six minutes to Omori Station. Price negotiated upon interview, including land of 160 tsubos. Box 339, Japan Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

CHILD'S bed, large dining table, foreign sleeping sofa, etc. 89-A Yamate-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama.

CONTAX Mod. II, f:2 with Telesk, lens 13.5 cm. f:4 coupled finder, two Proxar lenses and Leitz Focomat enlarger with Elmar 5 cm. f:3.5 all brand new, to highest bidder. Write Box 342, Japan Times, Tokyo.

MINK coat with cap, in good condition. New style. Moderate price. Please apply Box 344, Japan Times, Tokyo.

UPRIGHT grand piano, Griffiths, American-make, excellent tone and condition. One electric Singer sewing machine, slightly used. Apply to Box 340, Japan Times, Tokyo.

First Class GENTLEMAN'S HAIR DRESSING SALON
YONEKURA
3 Ginza Nishi 6-chome, (next to Alaska, Kodak Bldg.)
Kyobashi, Tokyo.
Tel. 57-1538

TEL. ITO 358-9
KAWANA HOTEL

MAPLES in IKAO
Come and enjoy our beautiful autumn colors.
Rates: ¥16.30 with full food incl. taxes, tips.
HASHIMOTO HOTEL
Tel. Ikao No.35

Wanted to Rent, Tokyo

HOUSE, high class, with telephone, large garden, bathroom, wanted immediately. Location preferred in or near Yukigaya, Senzoku, Ishikawadai in Omori. No brokers. Apply to Tel. Honjo 73-1605, 8332.

Wanted to Buy

FOREIGN furniture, clothes, sewing machines, pianos, gramophones, carpets and refrigerators at very attractive prices. M. Sensui Shoten, 126, 3-chome, Motomachi, Yokohama. Tel. 2-2366.

FURNITURE, radio-gramophone, sewing machines, pianos, cameras, refrigerators, typewriters, clothing, shoes, carpets. Best prices quoted because of special method of buying. Comparison with others invited. Write immediately and we will call. References from clients. Susumu Kusumoto, No. [illegible] Nagayada, Shibuya-ku, near Ebisu Station.

GRAMOPHONES, records, electric gramophones, radio-gramophones, pianos, organs, accordions, refrigerators, typewriters, cameras, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, electric razors, foreign furniture new or used, wanted. Attractive prices paid. Please write or phone to Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbo-cho Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-4450.

PIANOS used, grand or upright, at attractive prices. No objection to slight damages. Please write to Box 564, Japan Times, Yokohama.

PIANOS, electric refrigerators, furniture, carpets, safes, wanted at high prices. Especially attractive prices will be paid for pianos or electric refrigerators. Apply Shioda Shoten 23, 1-chome Kamidori, Shibuya-ku, Tel. Aoyama 36-1946.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 179 Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4443.

For Hire

PIANOS, imported or domestic, grand or upright, rented at moderate charge. Particulars obtainable from Otsuka Piano Shokai, 7 Honcho 1-chome, opposite Yokohama Memorial Hall. Tel. 2-2370.

Instruction

GERMAN private lessons and conversation, one hour each week, fee ¥10 a month. Standard pronunciation. Call Patek, 17, Tomizakacho 2-chome, Koishikawa-ku.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi, D.D.S., Dr. T. Takashima, D.D.S. Crown, bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5, 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 3653, 2663.

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call by appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Rate ¥3. Makimura Chiryosho, 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3787.

MEDICAL

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

DR. MED. Thea Tezuka-Berger, 61 Ryudo-cho, Azabu-ku, near Roppongi. Japanese, German, English, French spoken. Hours: 3-5 p.m. or by appointment. Tel. 48-0755 or 48-3368.

PROF. Dr. S. M[illegible]shita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

NANKOIN Sanatorium. Owned and supervised by Dr. K. Takata, Chigasaki, near Yokohama Railway Station. Located in a healthy situation, facing Sagami Bay, amidst beautiful scenery. Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours 9-12 a.m., 2-4 p.m.; mornings only on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities, 200 yards from Meguro Tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

General

BEAUTY PARLOR

PERMANENT waves by experienced Beauty specialists. Imported solution for permanent wave is still used. Reconditioning treatments. Revlon nail polish for manicure also used. Misses Yamanaka, Arden Beauty Salon, Sukiya Bldg., 2nd floor, opposite Mazda Bldg., Ginza Nishi 5-chome. For appointment.

FURNITURE

NEW and used furniture sold, bought or rented at reasonable prices. If you wish to dispose of your household effects, please telephone Shiba 43-3106. Daimaru Furniture Store. No. 1 of 8 Banchi, 3-chome, Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku.

TYPEWRITERS

J. NARIKAWA Shokai, No. 2, 2-chome, Surugadai, Kanda-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-1988. New and rebuilt foreign and Japanese typewriters. Also accessories. Repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in English and Japanese.

INABA Typewriter Office, 7 Gofukubashi 3-chome, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo, Tel. 24-1951. Foreign and Japanese typewriters, new and used. Accessories. For sale at attractive prices. Repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in foreign and Japanese languages.

CHOSEN IS SEEKING SELF-SUFFICIENCY

Survey of Situation Reveals Considerable Progress in Many Lines

Chosen which has an advanced system of agriculture and heavy industry is now showing efforts to attain a stage of self-sufficiency relative to the supply of daily commodities, says the Oriental Economist. The journal, in a survey of the situation, declares:

According to an investigation conducted recently, the total value of the daily commodities manufactured in Chosen in 1939 was ¥474,470,000 which covers 26.4 per cent of the total amount of all products in the peninsula, including machines, chemicals, foodstuffs, and electric and gas apparatus which are not regarded here as "daily commodities' stated above. The following shows where those light industries of Chosen stand at present:—

1. Ceramic industry—Tableware for the Chosenese is produced at present at the Chosen branch of the Japan Hard Ceramic Ware Manufacturing Company. Pots, however, are imported from Japan Proper.

2. Glass industry—Bottles, glasses, lamps and miscellaneous glassware of small sizes are produced at various glass factories in Chosen. No glass panes, however, are produced in the country as yet.

Exporting Soap

3. Soap industry—In keeping with the development of hardened oil manufacturing industry, Chosen is now in a stage of self-sufficiency relative to the supply of toilet and washing soap. Recently, Chosen has been exporting a substantial quantity of soap to Japan Proper and other countries.

4. Paper manufacturing—In this line of industry Chosen still stands far behind Japan Proper, the Shingishu Branch of the Oji Paper Mill being the only modern paper mill in the country. Wrapping paper and foreign paper are manufactured by the paper mill at Shingishu, while native paper is being manufactured throughout the peninsula as a domestic industry of the native peasants.

5. Manufacture of wooden articles—Efforts are being exercised to secure the self-supply of house-fixtures, furniture, clogs, etc.

6. Toilet articles—There are a few manufactories producing toilet articles of superior quality. On the whole, however, Chosen is still dependent on toilet goods from Japan Proper.

7. Paper umbrellas—In this line of industry, Chosen is entirely dependent upon Japan Proper.

8. Thongs for clogs and sandals—Production in Chosen is almost nil.

Dependent on Japan

9. Lacquered ware—Production is very small.

Thus Chosen is still dependent on Japan Proper for the supply of various daily commodities. Consequently, prices in Chosen of daily commodities are a little higher than in Japan Proper, as observable from the following figures:

	Tokyo	Keijo
1941:		
July	185.6	192.8
August	184.7	193.6

Vocational distribution of the people in Chosen:

	Per cent
Agriculture	72.5
Aquatic industry	1.5
Mining	1.5
Technical industry	3.2
Commerce	7.3
Transportation	1.2
Free trade (salary and wage earners)	4.0
Others	7.0
Out of jobs	1.8

The number of people engaged in commerce in Japan Proper occupied 7.4 per cent of the total population in the country, which is larger than the percentage for Chosen of merchants and commercial employes. This accounts for the fact that Chosen is dependent on Japan Proper for the supply of a number of daily commodities. In this connection, the representative businessmen in Chosen are now studying most practical measures to secure the self-supply of all daily necessities.

INCREASING NEED SEEN FOR RUBBER CONTROL BODY

Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi Willing To Offer Assistance

A positive attitude on the part of the Commerce and Industry Ministry has been expressed by its Minister, Nobusuke Kishi in regard to the establishment of the Rubber Industry Control Association which has been retarded up to the present due to the difficulty in selecting a suitable chairman, says the Nikkan Kogyo.

In a recent press interview the Commerce and Industry Minister is reported to have stated as follows:

"The necessity of the rubber industry control association is steadily increasing. It is therefore desirable that all parties concerned should exercise their greater efforts to bring about its establishment. They must select a chairman from among themselves, and if my assistance is needed, I shall give them all possible help.

Japan's National Beverage

Introduced from China in the eighth century, tea, the national beverage of Japan was the largest export product in the early years of the Meiji era. However, in recent years Japan has been the world's third largest producer of tea, being preceded only by India and the East Indies. Shown in the picture above are workers carrying tea leaves just plucked from the trees in one of the many plantations in the country, to be taken to curing houses where they will be turned into either black or green tea according to needs.

RUBBER, OIL PAUCITY HITS ANZAC EFFORTS

Acute Labor Shortage Also Big Drawback—No Progress Made In Armament Expansion

The development of the present war along a course never anticipated by the allied nations has placed Australia in an awkward position, compelling it to spend over 40 per cent of its entire revenue of £1,100,000,000 for the replenishment of its military strength, as approved in the August session of the Australian Federal Parliament, says the former Asahi correspondent at Sydney.

The correspondent continues:

"In spite of its decision to disburse such a large amount for armament expansion, Australia is making but poor progress in its efforts to produce ordnance and general war material on account of the shortage of rubber, oil and other important raw materials, but above all due to the scarcity of labor.

"Australia has rich natural deposits of iron, coal, lead and zinc and in order to increase the supply of these materials, only more strenuous efforts are required to be exercised. However, there is no rubber and oil in the country, two materials that are indispensable for the prosecution of modern warfare.

"Up to the outbreak of the war in the Pacific, Australia had been importing all its oil requirements from the United States and the East Indies. Therefore, the interruption of supplies from these two sources due to the unfavorable development of the war has rendered the Commonwealth's position relative to oil extremely difficult.

Develops Oil Shale Beds

"The Australian Government is exercising strenuous efforts to tide over immediate difficulties by developing the oil shale beds in South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania and other areas, but without any noteworthy success. Great efforts are being exercised also for the production of alcohol aiming at an annual production of from 2,500,000 to 7,500,000 gallons. However, even the Australians themselves realize the fact that they must wait quite a long time before they get through with the construction of completely equipped alcohol manufacturing plants.

"The position of Australia is infinitely more difficult in regard to the supply of rubber. Rubber supplies from the Malay Peninsula and the East Indies are completely cut off, while it cannot expect any aid from the United States, for that country is also in a helpless condition concerning this commodity. The last resource for the Australians to turn to is the salvaging of waste rubber. In this connection, they have been more or less successful, for after several months of desperate efforts, they have succeeded in gathering 500 tons of rubber which, however, is too old to be of any use.

"The third and the greatest difficulty besetting Australia is the acute shortage of labor in the country. The number of males between 14 and 60 years of age totals only 2,500,000, which is too small to meet the great demand for labor or for the replenishment of its military strength."

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	129.50	Same
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	95.90	Same
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	95.70	— 0.30
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.10	Same

NEW HIGHS SCORED BY VARIOUS WARES

Reflects Growing Popularity of Selective Buying—Japan Electric Skyrockets

Reflecting the ever-growing popularity of selective buying, new highs were hit by a number of miscellaneous wares on the Tokyo Stock Exchange yesterday.

The long-term section registered a skyrocketing jump of ¥5.40 scored by Japan Electric Power together with substantial gains of other industrials. For instance, Kurashiki Rayon continued to rise ¥2.40 and its new ¥3.60, Japan Beer ¥3.50, its new ¥1.70, Japan Piston ¥2.20, Ebara Iron Works ¥2.00 and its new ¥1.50.

The short-term section was animated by the sharp gains of Hitachi Iron Works and Japan Beer, new, respectively bouncing up ¥2.10 and ¥1.70.

The spot market was comparatively quiet if not so lively as on Tuesday. Yet impressive gains were invariably registered by a good many wares. As a matter of fact, North China Industrial jumped up ¥5.00 at one bound, while Kobayashi Mining stepped up ¥1.80, Electric Wave Machinery ¥2.00, Chosen Electric Power ¥1.20, Takasago Iron Works, Kojima Iron Works, Meidensha Electric Machinery and Ishikawajima Shipbuilding, second new, ¥1.00 each.

Yesterday's closing prices of the prime issues in the short-term section were: Tokyo Exchange, new ¥129.50, N. Y. K. ¥111.70, Kanebo Spinning ¥149.90, Teikoku Rayon, new ¥82.50, Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial ¥92.70, Hitachi Iron Works ¥87.00 and Japan Beer, new ¥61.30.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

First Section

	—Delivery— Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Kanebo Spinning (50)	151.4	151.5	148.0
Do. new (12½)	95.8	96.8	95.9
Kanegafuchi Ind. (50)	75.5	75.7	75.6
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	111.8	110.8	111.1
Do. new (37½)	96.0	95.0	95.9
O. S. K. (50)	102.9	103.5	104.4
Uraga Shipbuilding (50)	95.1	95.3	96.6
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	101.7	101.0	101.5
Third Section			
S. M. R. (50	—	73.2	74.0
M'bishi Elec. Mach. (50)	145.4	144.0	143.6
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	—	69.4	69.4
Japan Beer (50)	115.5	115.9	118.4
Tropical Ind. (42½)	45.1	45.0	45.1
Sumatra Dev., new (37½)	49.4	—	49.8
Asahi Glass (50)	129.4	129.4	128.1

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	129.5	9.5	9.1	129.5
N. Y. K., old	111.8	1.8	1.3	111.7
Do, new	96.0	6.0	5.5	95.9
Kanebo Spin.	150.0	150.0	49.8	149.9
Do, new	95.9	6.0	5.4	95.7
Teikoku Rayon, n.	82.4	2.7	2.0	82.5
Osaka Stock, new	69.8	9.8	9.0	—
Japan Steel Tube	71.8	2.0	1.5	71.7
Japan Oil	79.6	9.6	9.3	79.5
S. M. R.	74.2	4.2	4.0	74.0
Mitsubishi Heavy	92.7	3.1	2.6	93.1
Toyo Rayon, new	62.8	3.0	2.7	63.0
Japan Beer, new	59.9	61.3	59.6	61.3
Nichiro Fishery	84.2	4.2	3.8	83.8
Japan Fishery, new	50.3	0.4	0.0	50.4
Japan Sugar, new	—	75.1	4.8	75.1
Japan Mining	56.2	6.2	6.1	56.1
Manchou Ind.	58.0	8.2	8.0	58.0

Bill Clearings

October 14
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	218,825	129,209
Balance	32,802	22,662

RESERVE BANK NOTES REPLACE OLD FAPI

Necessity Stressed of Authorities Taking Steps to Spur Circulation in Hinterland

Now that the season has set in for deliveries of agricultural products from the hinterland to their extensive markets in Central China, financial circles of the Nanking Government have stepped into an important stage with respect to the regulation of the currency in connection with the unification of the legal tender, reports a special dispatch of the Tokyo Nichi Nichi from Shanghai.

The dispatch goes on:

The Central Reserve Bank notes so far issued are estimated to total 1,700,000,000 yuan, thereby showing an increase of more than 70 per cent over the amount of issue registered at 1,000,000,000 yuan as of June 6, or immediately following the all-round exchange of the old fapi for new notes. All this indicates that the Central Reserve Bank notes are now popularly circulating for the purchase of products in the hinterland.

Ever since June 25, the Nanking Government has extended the circulation of the Central Reserve notes to the various areas around Nanking and Shanghai, including the rural pacification zone in Kiangsu Province, Canton, Amoy, Hangchow, Kashing, Chenkiang, Great Lake, and the south eastern rural pacification zone, and it deserves notice that preparations are now being made for the all-round prohibition of the old fapi in the three provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei.

Currency Comes Back

It is annually observed that the currency brought to the hinterland for the purchase of local products subsequently returns to Shanghai and its neighborhood for the purchase of industrial products. Due, however, to the extreme fall in the volume of deliveries of industrial products to the hinterland caused by the handicaps in the importation of foreign goods coupled with the shortage of transportation facilities following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, there are no traces yet to be found this year as to the return of the currency from the hinterland to the Shanghai district.

On the other hand, the apprehension temporarily felt by the populace in connection with the currency problem accelerated the flow of the old fapi into the hinterland, thereby causing a marked decrease in the fiduciary funds for the old fapi in Shanghai. This trend served to facilitate the positive campaign our authorities had launched for the annihilation of the old fapi. From this point of view, however, it is necessary for the authorities to take a sensible but decisive step for the popular circulation of the Central Reserve Bank notes in connection with the deliveries of agricultural products from the hinterland in the current season.

Circulation Expanding

It is true that the circulation of the Central Reserve Bank notes is steadily expanding; but it devolves upon the authorities to study the important problem of keeping up their value. In short, the maintainence of their value depends essentially on the rehabilitation and the expansion of the industrial facilities in Shanghai. To attain this end, it is advisable to facilitate the interchange of commodities between the hinterland and Shanghai, and it is equally necessary to establish a sound policy in connection with the price policy for practice in Central China.

To be more explicit, it is to be hoped that a control agency will be created for the collection and deliveries of products turned out in the hinterland similar to that of the Central China Raw Cotton Control Association, which is now engaged in the unification and control of the collection and deliveries of raw cotton turned out in Central China.

After all, the authorities concerned with the currency problem in Central China are called upon to display their resourcefulness on this occasion now that the season has set in for deliveries of agricultural products from the hinterland.

Letters to the Japan Times Advertiser

(Continued From Page 6)

ings with these people we have found them much like other human beings in their response to act of friendship and trust. Nor do we predict that it would take decades to restore their confidence in our own sincerity after this war is over. As a matter of fact, the Japanese on the Pacific coast have been courteous, patient, tolerant, and forgiving under many trying circumstances.

"That a relative resides in Japan should be no more valid reason for discrimination than that a Canadian had a relative residing in Italy or Germany. Such a rule carried to its full limits would create quite an exclusion. The theory that all Japanese have had a hand in planning and plotting against the United States the past couple of decades is preposterous.

"The divine justice that would not destroy the city of Sodom if 10 righteous should be found in it will certainly approve fair and courageous action toward Pacific coast Japanese." What would Roosevelt say to this appeal for reason and justice, the American President who fondly dwells on the subject of freedom and justice for all?

Can't Be Justified

Roosevelt may still answer that the evacuation plan is designed to assure military security, but such is a phony excuse for a relatively few unarmed Japanese civilians surrounded by millions of Americans could never constitute a military menace to the entire Pacific coast of the United States.

Moreover, the evacuation of these Japanese subjects and American citizens of Japanese ancestry into what may be properly called no man's land was not motivated by a protective policy. Behind this mass evacuation lies a sinister labor policy of the Washington government.

It is recalled in this conjunction that a majority of the Japanese internees are past the prime of their life and were planning about to retire from the hard toils of bread-earning. But these aged Japanese are being forced by the American government to start their life anew under the most adverse conditions and to break their neck to turn deserts into farming lands.

Do you call this justice and fair play?

October 10 KEN KAWASAKI

WORLD ECONOMY AT CROSSROADS

Division of Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere Into Five Territorial Factors Suggested; Different Trade Plans Should Be Applied to Each

Under the design of great-sphere economy, the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere should be composed of five territorial factors. The first factor is represented by the Empire of Japan which forms the kernel of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, the second by Manchoukuo and China which constitute the continental base for Japan, the kernel, the third by the so-called southern regions including Hongkong, French Indo-China, Thailand, Malaya, Shonanto, East Indies and the Philippines which lie in and around the Sea of Greater East Asia, the fourth by Oceania with Australia as the nucleus, and the fifth by Burma and India.

Of these five factors, the last two offer rather delicate political problems at present. From the ideal of the economic bloc which lies in the completion of economic autarchy, it is only natural and proper that India, with an annual production of 6,000,000 bales of raw cotton on the one hand and an annual requirement of 149,000,000 bushels of rice on the other, should join the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Several Types

A mere glance at the above teritoral names will show that in the same bloc there exist several types, each with its own characteristics. Furthermore, the entire aspect of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is as yet within the scope of a design, the actual work having only just progressed in the second and third territories referred to above. It requires yet to be seen whether trade with French Indo-China can be carried on as smoothly as with Manchoukuo and it also requires further study to determine whether trade with India can be conducted in the same form and under the same policy as toward the Japanese occupied areas. Consequently, it is neither proper nor wise to deny that internal trade within a bloc is "foreign trade" and to purposely refrain from dealing with it as such.

China from ancient times has had a culture of her own, which has nurtured custom, institution and organization peculiar to herself. These customs institutions and organizations, from an Anglo-American viewpoint, appear to be primitive and semifeudalistic, but if analyzed thoroughly, we find that they have a strong conceptional lining and are firmly rooted. Therefore, even though the Japanese Government and the National Government of China have agreed upon the basic principles of their trade policy by virtue of a treaty, since in actual interchange of commodities the Chinese trade is heterogeneous and wears a foreign taint, the traffic between the two countries must be regarded as "foreign trade" and proper measures taken therefor.

Not Well Advised

Neither does it accord with the actual circumstances, nor is it well advised, to apply the same trade plans and trade policies both to trade with China and India which countries have had fine cultures in the past and to the trade with Malaya and Indonesia which have had no culture worth mentioning up to the present time.

In view of the fundamental difference in the social system, economic organization and commercial usage between Japan and Manchoukuo or North China, from the standpoint of commodity exchange, Manchoukuo and North China are "foreign countries" and it is essential to make a careful study of how to form an organic connection between the highly-controlled trade structure of Japan and the trade system of Manchoukuo and China which is of quite a different nature from Japan's, so that the interchange of commodities between these countries may be further facilitated.

The Government authorities and the people who are responsible for the management of trade would do well to recognize "foreign trade" as a commercial phenomenon characterized by geo-political differences between the countries concerned and to regard the trade within the bloc as "foreign trade", establishing and practising plans and policies accordingly to tide over the first stage of world trade with brilliant success.

New Order Is Aim

It is trite to say that the ultimate object of the economic blocs, with Japan in the east and Germany and Italy in the west as the central pivots, is the establishment of a new world order, while the economic bloc under the influence of the United States makes it its aim to maintain the old order or to cling to the old world structure. This ideological conflict is driving the two opposed camps into a long-term war and it is reasonable to suppose that the first stage of world trade as referred to above will accordingly be protracted.

Although the war must necessarily be prolonged, there will be a lull from time to time, and over such periods the world trade will present an aspect peculiar to a transition age. In other words, before a new world order is finally established, the time will come when the countries, no matter whichever camp they may belong to will engage in the exchange of their commodities. This condition will represent the second stage of world trade. During this period, it is not difficult to imagine that each economic bloc will make national defense its principal objective. Trade within each bloc will become more and more prosperous and third-power trade will also be carried on as vigorously as the national policy permits.

Will Usher Peace In

After such conditions have continued for some considerable time, when the hostilities are finally brought to an end with absolute victory for the Axis side, all the nations on earth, which will have been given their due places, will attend to the establishment of new world order, devoting their total strength to the lofty cause, and thus real peace of the whole world will be ushered in. At that time, the world trade will enter upon its third stage—international trade under a new order.

It is not necessary just at the present moment to give our thought to when such a time will come. As the final objective of the present "Sacred War" is the establishment of a new world order based upon the great spirit of the founding of our Empire, all that is required of us today is to do our very utmost toward realization of this lofty war aim.

AREAS UNDER RICE ARE THRIVING IN P.I.

Big Crops Expected in November—Bi-Annual Harvests Aimed Under 3-Year Plan

The resuscitation of the Philippines must needs be based on the stabilization of its agricultural industry, it was emphasized by Masaharu Homma, former Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces to the Philippines in a statement made to the Filipinos some time ago. True to this spirit, the Japanese Military Administration in the Philippines has spared no efforts for the popularization of model farming according to the Japanese fashion so as to substantiate farm products throughout the islands.

Personally inspecting a party of native farmers working earnestly at farms under the management of the Japanese Military Administration somewhere in Pampanga Province, a Domei correspondent at Manila reports on his observations in the following vein:

"It will be remembered that Pampanga Province was the seat of deep-rooted communism prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, and that the farming community in this neighborhood was infested with this dangerous thought so much so that none of the local tenant-farmers had ever paid farm-rents.

Cover 5,000 Acres

"The farms under the management of the Japanese Military Administration were formerly owned by a local plutocrat. Covering over 5,000 acres, these farms are now taken care of by 770 families comprising about 4,000 Filipinos of the local farming community. In August this year, Taiwan rice was planted over an area of 800 acres and a substantial crop is expected in November. It is contemplated by the Japanese authorities to realize bi-annual rice harvests according to a three-year rice plan for the Philippines.

"It was a delightful sight to see 50 to 100 native tenant-farmers at work, driving oxen in the wet fields newly cultivated in this district. Now the fields have been transformed into a vast stretch of green rice plants. Native farmers, men, women and children can be seen everywhere, working with zeal.

"A Japanese expert connected with the Japanese Military Administration remarked, 'As a whole, Filipino farmers did not work over 260 days in the year in former times, but I would like to see them at work as seriously as Japanese farmers who work 300 days or more a year, for the cultivation of a large variety of farm products as well as rice for the common welfare of the peoples living in the Co-Prosperity Sphere. I am now coaching them in such a manner as to instill in their minds the Japanese methods of farming.'

"The expert in question came down to the Philippines in 1940 for services to the then Philippine Government as agricultural instructor and the then President of the Philippines Manuel L. Quezon looked upon him as a sort of savior of the agricultural industry on the islands. It is under these circumstances that he is very familiar with all that is needed to promote the welfare of the Filipino farmers.

"Formerly the crops from tenanted farms were equally divided between their owners and the tenant farmers. Subsequently, however, the ratio of dividends were so revised that tenant farmers are now allowed to claim 60 per cent or more of the harvests from their tenanted farms. No wonder, therefore, that the Filipino farmers have been so much incited by prospects of better rewards that they work in dead earnest these days.

"Moreover, they are not only rejoicing over the smooth deliveries of their farm products through the agency of a sales guild but are delighted with the facilities for obtaining their daily necessities through the agency of a purchasing guild. It is also learned that the Japanese authorities are prepared to build schools, churches and hospitals so as to create Elysian fields for the farming community in the Philippines."

THE NIPPON KOGYO GINKO
(The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)
Established by the Japanese Government by virtue of a Special Enactment of the Imperial Diet.
Capital ¥200,000,000
8, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
Nihombashi—4, Tori 2-chome, Nihombashi-ku.
Osaka—1, 5-chome, Korai-bashi, Higashi-ku.
Kobe—36 Nishimachi, Kobe-ku.
Nagoya—1, 3-chome, Hirokoji-dori, Naka-ku.
Fukuoka—80 Tenjin-no-cho.
Tohoku—32 Omachi, Fukushima.
Toyama—20 Sakurabashi-dori.
Hiroshima—87 Sarugaku-cho.
Hokkaido—1 Nishi 4-chome, Kita-sanjo, Sapporo.
Correspondents—In the principal cities at home and abroad.
Governor: Koichi Kawakami, Esq.
Vice-Governor: Seiichiro Arai, Esq.
Directors: Ryuzo Watanabe, Esq., Kenji Ito, Esq., Kisaku Matsushima, Esq., Kikumatsu Nakayama, Esq., Akira Komiya, Esq.
Auditors: Count Yoshinori Futara, Eizaburo Sugano, Esq., Keikichi Kataoka, Esq.
1.—Loans on the security of public bonds or debentures and shares, estates (Zaidan), specified land and buildings.
2.—Subscription and underwriting of public bonds or debentures.
3.—Deposits and safe custody of valuables.
4.—Discounting of bills.
Other Banking business sanctioned by the Minister of State for Finance in accordance with Ordinance.

The Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.
Established 1880
Capital, Paid-up .. ¥100,000,000
Reserve Fund ¥147,150,000
PRESIDENT:
T. OKUBO
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
H. KASHIWAGI
S. ARAKAWA
DIRECTORS:
T. Okubo D. Nohara
H. Kashiwagi C. Arima
Baron Koyata Iwasaki K. Nishi
J. Okada
Baron I. Morimura S. Asada
K. Kodama
Head Office, Yokohama
T. OHMURA, Manager
Tokyo Branch
No. 6, 1-chome, Honkoku-cho, Nihombashi-ku
J. KIYOSE, Manager
Marunouchi Agency
No. 2, 1-chome, Marunouchi Kojimachi-ku
J. KIYOSE, Agent
BRANCHES and AGENCIES
Alexandria, Aler Star, Bandoeng, Bangkok, Bassein, Batavia, Berlin, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Changchiakow, Chefoo, Dairen, Djambi, Fengtien, Haiphong, Hamburg, Hankow, Hanoi, Harbin, Hoihow, Hongkong, Honolulu, Hsinking, Ipoh, Jesselton, Johore Bharu, Karachi, Kobe, Kota Bharu, Kota Raja, Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuala-Trengganu, Kuching, London, Los Angeles, Malacca, Manila, Medan, Miri, Moji, Moulmein, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Nanking, New York, Osaka, Otaru, Padang, Palembang, Paris, Peking, Penang, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, Saigon, Sandakan, San Francisco, Seattle, Semarang, Seremban, Shanghai, Shonan, Sibu, Sourabaya, Sydney, Taiping, Telok Betong, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tsingtao, Yingkow
Correspondents at all chief commercial cities of the world.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking business transacted
For particulars apply to the Managers.

The One Hundredth Bank [illegible]
HEAD OFFICE: TORI-ITCHOME, [illegible]
Phone: Nihombashi 141, 310[illegible]
ZENSAKU SEKINE, Pr[illegible]
Special facilities offered for foreign re[illegible] in Japan. Interest allowed on curr[illegible] and [illegible].
Safe deposit bo[illegible] rented
Approximately 100 branches or agencies in important cities in Japan, including p[illegible]ipal branches in Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osa[illegible], Kyoto, Nagoya and Hiroshima

The Dai-Ichi Ginko, Ltd.
(Formerly The First National Bank)
(ESTABLISHED 1873)
CAPITAL (Paid up) ¥57,500,000
RESERVE ¥89,500,000
A Complete Banking Service
Head Office: Tokyo
BRANCHES:
Yokohama, Nagoya, Kobe, Osaka, Kyoto and other principal cities at home; Seoul, Fusan in Korea, Dairen in Manchuria.
Correspondents:—All important places at home and abroad.

Office: ....1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: ....MASAO TAKAHASHI

Japan Times Advertiser

Published by The Japan Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 157, Yamashita-cho. Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1942

The Special Festival of the Yasukuni Shrine

Following the enshrinement in the Yasukuni Shrine last evening with the most solemn rites of the departed spirits of 15,021 gallant officers and men who laid down their lives in the national cause in the Manchurian and the China Affairs, the special festival of the Shrine is to be held for six days from today. It is with a deep feeling of gratitude mixed with awe that we recall the sacrifices made by these deified war heroes for the sake of their country. It is the fervid loyalty and burning patriotism by which every Japanese fighting man is inspired that make the Japanese Forces peerless in the world. Every Japanese soldier or sailor regards it as his privilege to serve as a shield for the defense of his country while he is alive and protect it as a guardian deity after death. All the deified war heroes acted up to this high standard of patriotism. Every life given up for the defense of the country goes further to consolidate the foundations on which the structure of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is to be built, and it is the plain duty of the living to see that the sacrifices made by the war dead bear the best possible fruit in the realization of the war aim.

Our gratitude to the war heroes sacred to the Yasukuni Shrine would be wanting, however, without the expression of our heartfelt appreciation of the same self-sacrificing spirit displayed by their bereaved families. The members of these bereaved families forget their deep grief of personal bereavement in the love of the country which prompted their dear ones also to give up their lives gladly. For such families we must do all we can so as to repay the heavy debt of gratitude which we owe to their near relatives who died in the national cause.

Let all of us join in the sincerest prayers for the repose of the departed spirits of the brave and let us also renew our firm determination to serve the country as loyally as they did so as to carry to success the war in the prosecution of which they laid down their lives.

Churchill Cabinet's Crisis

What by the hard pressure from outside of the Japanese, German and Italian offensive and what by the steady rise in domestic politics of the influence hostile to the Government, the crisis of the Churchill Cabinet, which has already been hard hit by the series of defeats, is assuming graver aspects.

The most notable phenomenon in British political circles since the outbreak of the present war is the steady growth of the labor influence, and the crisis of the Churchill Cabinet is enhanced by the fact that this particular political influence is very anti-Government in its tendency. The Labor Party has won the local elections held since the outbreak of the war by criticizing the war policy of the Government, a fact which proves that the anti-Government sentiment is quite strong among the British people. The Labor Party owes the rise of its political influence to this growing public discontent and dissatisfaction with the Churchill Government.

It is superfluous to say that the public discontent and dissatisfaction with the Churchill Cabinet is traceable, in the first place, to the Government's political and military blunders which are responsible for many serious reverses in war, but it must at the same time be admitted that the incompetence of the Government to elaborate efficient labor measures furnished the public with another cogent cause for complaint. Because the wages have failed to keep abreast of the prices which have witnessed a sharp rise since the war broke out, the livelihood of the working classes has been exposed to a serious menace, and yet the Churchill Cabinet has been unable to devise any positive remedial measures. According to the index number of the cost of living of laborers, published in Britain, which takes the figure for July, 1924, as 100, the index number for September, 1939,—the month in which the war broke out—was 155, that of October 165, that of January, 1940, 174, that of July of the same year 187, that of January, 1941, 196, that of July of the same year 199 and that of January, 1942, 200.

On the other hand, the index number of wages, worked out with the figure for December, 1924, as 100, shows the index number for September, 1939, to be 106, that for January, 1940, 110, that for July of the same year 119, that for January, 1941, 121.75 and that for April of the same year 124.75.

The figures for the later months cannot be ascertained, as they have not been published, but with exclusive reference to the figures actually made public, it will be seen that whereas there was a rise of 26.4 per cent in the index number of the cost of living between September, 1939, and January, 1941, the index number of wages recorded an advance of only 14.8 per cent during the same interval. Furthermore, it must be noted that due to a defective control of commodities in Britain, the officially-fixed prices operate nominally only, shady prices ruling in regard to all foodstuffs, as a matter of fact. Such being the case, the actual disparity between the index number of the cost of living and that of wages must be far bigger than is indicated by the figures officially published.

The Churchill Government is absolutely at a loss to know how to tackle this situation. While doing nothing effective to remedy the situation, that Government is taking steps to impose more rigorous working conditions on labor in order to ensure increased production. That is to say, the working classes are forced to more rigorous conditions of labor without having their uneasiness of living alleviated in any way. It is no wonder in such circumstances that the atmosphere of unrest should pervade the British world of labor. There have thus been frequent labor strikes in many places since this spring. Strikes have been particularly frequent in the coal mining industry, one of the key industries in that country, the number of strikers in the provinces of North England exceeding 20,000. The shipbuilding and the iron industries have also become involved in strikes lately so that it is expected that the wartime production in Britain will suffer seriously.

Another point which is causing intense anxiety to the Government is that the working classes which have gained in political influence have taken on a communistic tendency to a large extent. At the Congress of the Labor Party in May this year, the unification of the labor front was strongly urged and not only was a resolution adopted asking the Government to revoke the suppression of the Daily Worker, an organ of the Communist Party, but a proposal was made suggesting approval of collaboration with the Communist Party. This proposal was turned down, it is true, but the fact that such a proposal was actually brought forward is enough to foreshadow the trend of the future policy of the Labor Party. At the same Congress, a declaration was adopted recording the determination of the Party to oppose the labor policy of the Churchill Cabinet. It was even suggested that the Laborite Ministers should be withdrawn from the Government.

The admission of Sir Stafford Cripps into the Cabinet was a step taken by the alarmed Government by way of assuaging the anti-Government attitude of the working classes. By admitting into his Cabinet a man who, stigmatized as a Communist, had previously been expelled from the Labor Party, Winston Churchill tried to forestall the anti-Government movement of the Labor Party which has been taking on communistic aspects. Sir Stafford Cripps bungled, however, in his handling of the Indian problem and forfeited his popularity. In any case, the harsh policy of repression adopted by the Churchill Cabinet toward India, coupled with its vacillating attitude and deceitful policy concerning the British aid for the Soviet Union, are adding fuel to the fire of the public indignation whetted by the increasing uneasiness of living.

A Year Ago Today

October 15, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times Advertiser

Upon receipt of information that approximately 4,000 troops under the command of General Chen Cheng, Commander-in-Chief of the 6th War Zone, were killed or wounded at a point 10 kilometers northwest of Ichang, western Hupeh Province, on October 11, much sensation was caused among the Chinese populace in Chungking.

* * *

Japanese Forces belonging to the Ide, Toyoda, Ishida, Yamamoto and other detachments, after repulsing Communist troops of the 18th Group Army and the new Fourth Army, yesterday afternoon occupied Yungchuan, a strategic point situated 55 kilometers south of Ichow in Shantung Province.

* * *

The Governor of French Somaliland has protested to Lieutenant-General Sir William Platt, commander of the British forces in East Africa, regarding a British air attack on October 5 against an Italian Red Cross plane at Djibouti airport, it was announced yesterday. The attack reportedly occurred after the plane had arrived from Goudar, in Ethiopia, where a small force of Italians are besieged. Authorized French sources asserted that the Italian plane was clearly marked with a red cross.

NEW MORAL FORCE PROPELLING CONSTRUCTION OF GREATER ASIA

Nippon's Moral and Ethical Concept Explained: World To Benefit When It Is Permeated With This Spirit

By AKIYOSHI TAJIRI
Written for the Japan Times Advertiser

II

(Continued From Yesterday)

Japan's conviction as a leader of East Asia arises from this fact.

Now let us apply these moral principles of the House to the Co-Prosperity Zone of East Asia, which may be thought of as a House, in an ethical sense. The various nations constituting the Co-Prosperity Zone make one solid existence as a House. These nations being the component elements of a whole, there is no possibility of their vanishing as nations. They are united together by love and respect for each other. Thus mutual trust, which is the cornerstone of Greater East Asia, becomes firmly established. Though these nations exist within the Co-Prosperity Zone, their respective positions in the Zone and the extent and nature of their cooperation with the Zone are to be determined in accordance with their respective peculiarities or characteristics. So some of them will remain as component elements of a certain state, and others as autonomous component elements of a certain state, and still others will achieve independence when their formative faculties and development-process make it possible for them to do so. Of course, it is axiomatic that their independence does not mean their separation from or rebellion against the House, e.g. the Co-Properity Zone. If they cooperate with and serve the Co-Prosperity Zone, the latter will surely prosper, and its development will be followed by that of the components. Co-operation and service are both a manifestation of the sense of responsibility which arises from love and trust.

The independent state which has attained the highest peak as a political reality is comparable to a youngster who is able to stand on his own feet or to a new house that is established as a branch house. As these states are all component units of the Co-Prosperity Zone, they should not be made light of or be subjected to ill-treatment or unnecessary interference. To treat them as full-fledged independent states will, of course, serve their interest as well as that of the Co-Prosperity Zone, this being particularly the case when they possess a high-degree culture and have a long history. If we disregard this truth, we shall be insulting ourselves and make ourselves a laughing stock; at least we shall be accused of lack of affection towards the members of a family. It must not be overlooked that there is something delicately pleasing in the relations between the independent states forming the Co-Prosperity Zone, which is never found in the relations between houses which are not affiliated with each other. Japan, which is comparable to the principal or main house ("Honke"), with many branch houses ("Bunke") must possess a strong moral energy and be able to guide all her branch houses intelligently. Thus the Co-Prosperity Zone is not an ultra-national reality nor an assembly of the employes of the "Honke." Inasmuch as Japan is a highly moral country and the mainstay of the Co-Prosperity Zone, this Zone can also be expected to be strongly moral.

And when this moral and ethical concept of Japan permeates the world the whole world is bound to become a House or a co-prosperity zone on a greater scale, and all the countries in it will find themselves in their right place and enjoy everlasting peace. This happy situation will not be the result of conquest by means of physical force, but will come about through the operation of morality.

Reform of Old Consciousness

The moral ideal of the absolute love permeating the Co-Prosperity Zone of East Asia is a cultural and spiritual asset which is a common hereditary property or heirloom of all the Asiatic nations. It develops as something absolute and must be understood as such. Moreover, the present international situation makes it essential that all the Asiatic nations should be united together into one whole, or else their further development will be hindered by a crushing force outside and their life even will be lost. To be more concrete, it is necessary for them to rise with one common will and objective militarily, politically, economically and culturally, in order to emerge victorious from the present World War which was caused by the long-continued rampancy of rugged individualism and almighty materialism. Under the circumstances, there is no conquest, no aggression and no oppression within Greater East Asia; there is nothing but one House in it and every nation within the area is conscious of its respective mission and duty towards this House.

It is now necessary to clarify the ultimate goal of the Co-Prosperity Zone of Greater East Asia. The internal organization of the Co-Prosperity Zone has already been explained. The question is, "What is its external object?" This great House aims among others, at a joint defense of itself as well as its component elements. To this end, some of them offer man-power, and others resources of various materials necessary for defense purposes. Politically the House aims at the establishment of a coordinated external relation which cannot be broken down by any crafty diplomatic maneuver on the part of a nation outside of the Zone, i.e. an impregnable diplomatic bulwark. Economically it must safeguard itself against economic exploitation from outside and establish an exchange system not subject to attempts from outside to snatch away surplus materials in the Zone, and to this end, it must complete the construction of a Grossraum-wirtshaft. Culturally it must be determined to develop a unique synthetic culture. It is absolutely necessary for it to establish an invincible position in order to preclude pressure from outside and effect a healthy development of the Co-prosperity Zone. This requires an unflagging determination and an all-out effort on the part of all the component elements of the Zone.

Although a full recognition of the ideal of the House which is the fundamental principle of the moral order in the Co-Prosperity Zone is of course a pre-requisite to the attainment of all the objectives above referred to, it is a pressing requirement to purge all undesirable foreign thoughts and reshuffle the general consciousness of the old order.

The units of the Co-Prosperity Zone must appreciate the historical course of the growth and development of each other's faculties and the direction in which they have developed, but in case the direction and course of the development are found likely to affect adversely the Co-Prosperity Zone, they must be altered. When they are examined it will be found that the views of history and the spirit of nationalism on the part of the various nations in East Asia must be rectified as the first step in the reform of consciousness.

It may be concluded that the War of Greater East Asia is a fight of justice and truth against the Anglo-American views of the world and their nationalistic spirit which have been controlling the world for the last several centuries, subjecting East Asia to the two Western Powers. The issue of the War of Greater East Asia can be definitely forecast now. If the world which has been formed on the basis of the Anglo-American nationalistic and historical views continues in existence, it will clearly mean the defeat of the efforts towards the development of national life and the improvement of its creativeness.

What controls Anglo-American national consciousness and spirit is their conception of democracy. This democracy, united with the individualistic and capitalistic conception which originated and developed in modern Europe, is trying to rule the world in conjunction with the Anglo-American ideological strategy. It is needless to say that to assert that the Anglo-American nationalistic spirit is the only absolute means of sustenance for a state is a dogma which ignores the essence of human beings and states as well as the development of their history. The national characteristics of Japan are essentially different from those in any other country. It seems that some of the foreign nations have ceased to be controlled by this dogma. In Europe, Germany and Italy have already accomplished an important ideological reform, and even in America and Britain many signs of ideological reform are presenting themselves.

The Anglo-American nationalistic spirit has been built on capitalism and has grown up on its development. It represents an ideological formula thought out by the Anglo-American liberals, whose objectives in life are pleasure-seeking based upon individualism and the pursuance of selfishness, and a reckless capitalistic production to this end. As this selfish freedom was a right exacted from the various feudal lords in their countries, it was necessary to form a constitution and parliament to guard it. With them, constitutionalism and democracy are nothing but their means to protect the freedom of individuals. This being the case, the authority of their states has been restricted as far as possible and as a manifestation of their absolute aversion to the existence of any force or authority above and over their states. They could not recognize the existence of a Super-state, in any sense. Hence the conception that as states are supreme they may do anything at their will.

(To Be Continued)

Letters to the Japan Times Advertiser

STALIN MEANS BUSINESS

Demands Immediate Formation of Second Front

To the Editor:

Josef Stalin's statement a few days ago calling on Great Britain and the United States to fulfill their obligations "fully and punctually" revealed that relations between the Soviet Union and her Anglo American allies were not as cordial as the latter would like to make the world believe. It further showed that the question of a "second front" was the reason for this rift, and that the Anglo-American press and radio have been largely responsible for this sad state of affairs.

In his first direct wartime utterance to newspaper men, the usually reticent Soviet leader made it clear that his Government was aiding the allies far more than they had been helping it. Mr. Stalin even described the Anglo-American aid as having been of very small effect.

This sharp reminder was obviously directed at the allied press and radio which had been continually stressing that the tremendous shipments of war materials to the Soviet Union was the major factor enabling the Soviet army to stand up against the German juggernaut.

A close study of Mr. Stalin's statement shows that the establishment of a "second front" was not specifically mentioned, although there is no question that he asked for just that, when he demanded of Great Britain and the United States to fulfill their obligations immediately. The Moscow radio, as well as the allied radios have assured us of that.

History of 2nd Front

By tracing the history of the "second front" we find that reference to it has been made as far back as a year ago, soon after the outbreak of the German Soviet war. But it was not until after Mr. Molotov's flying visit to both London and Washington early last June, at which time, the Soviet Foreign Commissar signed treaties with Great Britain and the United States that we find anything about a "second front" having been promised.

But the official texts of these agreements released by both the United States Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, and the British Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, failed to mention anything about a "second front." Officially these treaties were described as principally economic agreements which also dealt with the post-war world.

It was insisted that there were no secret clauses and Eden's official text regarding military strategy read, "Both countries reaffirmed their determination to give one another all possible help in the war." But nevertheless, the American press and radio which have a habit of twisting every incident to their liking, announced that a full understanding had been reached among all three nations with regard to the urgent task of creating a "second front" n Europe in 1942.

In their inimitable manner the Americans further twisted this statement, and subsequently declared that the allied forces would soon fulfill their promise of creating a "second front." Later the British picked up the cry, apparently in an effort to boost morale, both at home and in the Soviet Union. The offensive cry was a soothing diversion from their repeated setbacks, especially in East Asia.

Soviets Become Impatient

But days went by without any signs of an allied offensive in Western Europe. The British and American peoples who had been cheered momentarily by the offensive talk began to clamor for that big push. The Soviets became impatient.

A few disastrous commando raids were attempted, but they proved ineffective. Responsible personages, including Britain's First Lord of the Admiralty Alexander then began to discourage unwarranted speculation about a "second front." Pointing out that those men who are in authority can be the best judge of what should be done and at what moment, Alexander declared that although we are doing all we possibly can, we would not be helping at all by taking action that might lead to disaster.

But naturally the Soviets were not satisfied. They had been led to believe the allied forces would undertake all sacrifices to create a diversion of the Western Front. In peacetime, Great Britain would not have been bothered by any misunderstanding of an agreement entered int with another country. Neither would have the United States. They would have pointed out that the treaty called for this or that, and could not possibly be interpreted to mean otherwise.

But now the Anglo-Americans could not afford to lose the good graces of the Soviet Government. To be sure they were receiving more aid from the Soviets than they had been giving, just as Mr. Stalin had declared.

Thus, a series of political overtures were made to appease the Soviet Government.

Appeasement Moves

British Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, personally flew to Moscow in company with the American representative Averill Harriman. After a series of conferences with the Soviet Leaders, they returned to London and the disastrous Dieppe adventure that followed showed that no amount of talking, even by Churchill, could budge the Soviet stand.

Besides Averill Harriman, the United States dispatched Major General Thomas Bradley and more recently Wendell Willkie. But they of course, had no concrete assurances to offer. Willkie finally did say that he saw the need for an immediate creation of a "second front," but he has subsequently admitted in Chungking that all his views were personal, and that he was speaking for the people of the United States.

Willkie's advocacy of an early invasion of Europe has caused Churchill to insist in the House of Commons that the present "second front" talk was based on inference and not inside information. The Premier deprecated all speculation on the subject.

But now a crisis seems to be in the offing. Perturbed by the dilatory tactics of the Anglo-Americans, the Soviet Premier has called on them to fulfill their obligations immediately. Churchill was stumped for an answer in the House of Commons and requested the Laborite leader, Bevins not to press him for a reply to the Stalin statement.

Roosevelt, too, declined to comment when requested to do so by press interviewers. The Acting-American Secretary of State, Sumner Welles, also failed to make any concrete statements, although he again reiterated all aid to the Soviet Union would be dispatched as soon as possible.

But it is obvious that something must be done, and done quickly lest their relations with the Soviet Government become dangerously strained. Fully realizing this, it has been reported from Moscow, that the American Ambassador to the Soviet Union, Admiral William H. Standley, has decided, after meeting Stalin, to return to Washington to confer with President Roosevelt.

What will come out of these talks is yet to be seen, but it is evident that nothing short of a "second front in Europe" will appease the Soviets. It will be interesting to see whether the Allied forces are prepared to risk the huge sacrifices as such an offensive would entail. These sacrifices will be heavy, indeed, for even in the recent 9 hour raid on Dieppe, Prime Minister Churchill has told us that Allied casualties amounted to almost a half of the forces involved.

Yes, the Anglo-American press and radio started the talk about the "second front," and day of reckoning has come.

KAZUO HAMADA

October 10.

JAPANESE MALTREATED

Life Magazine Describes Internment Camp in Manzanar

To the Editor:

The cruelty of the American Government forbids description. In the history of humanity, there are instances of barbarity but few will match in ruthlessness and inhumanity the policy adopted by the United States toward the defenseless and helpless Japanese people residing in the United States.

In the April 5th issue of the American pictorial weekly, Life, is a story of the forced migration of Japanese people into the bleak, uninviting waste land of the Mojave desert.

"In a high mountain walled California valley, 240 miles from the sea," says Life "the vanguard of 112,000 Japanese residents of the proscribed Pacific coast zone were settled last week, prepared to wait out the war.

"The army hopes this great and unprecedented migration will continue. For continue it must, and continue it will until every individual Japanese descent is banished from the coastal states.

"The commanding general of the west coast area promised the army would not shrink from using force to complete evacuation.

"In this reception center, the Japs tested the soil and found it hard and arid. The government promised them seed. Within a few months, it is hoped, Manzanar should be self-sustaining."

Is No Idyllic Place

Although the American authorties called Manzanar "the reception center, Life admitted it was "no idyllic country club," Instead it is a "concentration camp," for Manzanar constitutes a portion of the Mojave desert which is characterized by scorching heat in the summer, heavy snowfalls and biting winds in the winter. Even sagebrushes which are an unmistakable sign of a bleak and barren land keep away from Manzanar because of its unbelievably extreme climate. In the past, a great many Indians died of the heat while traversing the desert.

Life continues to tell how the poor Japanese evacuees had to motor to this concentration camp:

"Half of Manzanar's internees journeyed to their new mountain home by train. The others met at Sunup near Pasadena's famed Rose Bowl. At 6:30 o'clock in the morning, their long convoy headed northward, inland and away from the embattled sea. Their sequence was punctuated at ten-car intervals by army jeeps. All morning along the retinue rolled on over the coastal ranges, into the desert country of sagebrush and Joshua trees, past dry alkali lakes and through red rock canyons, following the line of the Los Angeles aqueduct. In mid-afternoon they sighted the snowy Sierras."

Given Only Few Necessities

As a caption for one of the pictures describing the hurried and forced evacuation of the Japanese residents, Life wrote: "Morning wind sends dust swirling down Owens valley as first Jap internees carry their luggage to dormitories where they will live till end of war. Impediments is limited by army orders to what each internee could carry with him. Required of all were cooking utensils, clothing, tools of trade, bedding. The rocking chair is pure luxury."

This report clearly indicates that the Japanese population in California will have to live a semi-primitive life in the so-called "reception center" of Manzanar; all Japanese evacuees were stripped of almost all their property, which had taken them a score of years to secure, except "cooking utensils, clothing, tools of trade, and bedding."

In his fireside chat on February 24, President Roosevelt elaborated on the Atlantic Charter and assured the world that all nations would enjoy freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from want, and freedom from fear." But it seems these blessings of civilization, in Roosevelt's opinion, should be conferred on all nations after the war and not on such a racial minority as the Japanese people in his own country.

Protests to Maltreatment

But there are some people who still appeal to the American government not to lose its head in dealing with the Japanese residents in the United States. For instance, Herbert N. Lear, a resident of Loomis, California, wrote to the Christian Science Monitor on April 6, vehemently protesting against flagrant discrimination accorded the Japanese by the American authorities. He said he is "an acquaintance of and friend to many Japanese aliens, whose children were schoolmates of my own children." He continued:

"After years of training those Japanese citizens in the ways of this great democratic nation, preaching and teaching the doctrine of freedom and equality, it seems most inconsistent and unjust to demote peremptorily their social and civil standing and uproot them from positions in our industries which most of them have earned by sheer ability and efficiency.

"Through the years of our deal-

(Continued on Page 5)

CORRECTION

Due to mistranslation, two paragraphs in the first installment of Mr. Tajiri's article, which appeared in yesterday's paper, failed to convey the author's exact meaning. These paragraphs should have read as follows: Fifth paragraph:

"However, the War of Greater East Asia is not being waged from a mere impulse for solving such national economic problems. It is a war fought on the 'principle of life' of the nation demanding 'self-development' of the life of the state. In other words, it is the war of liberation which demands the realization of the legitimate 'principle of life' of the state or nation as against a system of Anglo-American ideology and oppression."

Eleventh paragraph:

"When we analyze the House in this way, we find golden principles (to call them principles, however, sounds too cold and is by no means an adequate expression) which have been supporting the development of our life since the dawn of history. It is the principle that the existence of an individual life assumes at the very outset the House and an individual life co-exist with the House, that is to say, it is a principle of coexistence of the whole with its composing units. It is a principle of respect for individuals which emanates from the recognition of the dignity of individual lives which, in turn, emanates from the idea that the House represents individuals and vice versa; it is a principle of individual characteristics recognizing the fact that each individual life has its own history and also its own processes of development; it is a principle of cooperation between individuals and the House by giving due consideration for such individual differences and characteristics and by making it possible for such individuals to serve the House as either the head of the house or a member of the family: furthermore, it is a principle of mutual creation and common development of the life of the House and that of the individuals for they are being inseparably tied with each other. Above all the motive power which keeps alive these 'principles' is the absolute love which is entirely free from any mercenary considerations."